

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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### BIRTHS.

On July 1, 1907, at Newchwang, the wife of

R. Y. ANDERSON, of a son.

On July 2, 1907, at London, S. W., the wife of

FREDERICK ANDERSON, of a daughter.

On July 4, 1907, at Kuling, the wife of L. Leslie J. CUBITT, of Shanghai, of a daughter.

On July 6, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of

GEORGE LANGLANDS, of a son.

On July 6, 1907, at Urmston, Manchester, the wife of J. Frost, of Shanghai, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

June 4, at Westminster, COLIN, son of late

A. Miller, of Hongkong, to ETHEL AGNES LAMBERT;

June 5, at Hornsey, EDWARD, son of late S. W. Baker, of Hongkong to ALICE MAUD BODY.

On July 2, 1907, at Shanghai, CANATE,

W. CLARK, Locomotive Foreman, Imperial Chinese Railways, Taikow-Chinghua Line, Honan; to ISABELLA G. KIRK, of Belfast, Ireland.

### DEATHS.

On July 1, 1907, at Shanghai, GEORGE ALFRED VICTOR DICK, of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., aged 33 years.

On July 6, 1907, at Shanghai, F. A. RAAD, late Officer, China Merchants' S. N. Co., aged 26 years.

At 7, Remedios Terrace, Hongkong, on the 10th inst., JOSE MARIA BASA, aged 71.

G. L. Duncan regrets to announce the death of his brother ROBERT at Government Civil Hospital.

### THE QUESTION OF SUBSIDIARY COINS.

(6th July.)

It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon.

Mr. E. Osborne made a series of enquiries relative to the subsidiary coinage of Hongkong, to which the Colonial Secretary replied that "a notification to the public on the subject of subsidiary coins generally is being considered." Mr. Osborne also enquired whether the Government would be

form the public that British subsidiary coins are legal tender up to \$2 in silver or \$1 in copper on each bill. To that the Colonial Treasurer replied that there was no objection to adding that fact to the notification. In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* the notification to which the Colonial Treasurer referred is published, and gives substantial effect to Mr. Osborne's request. The notification contains more information than has been generally known by the better-informed people of Hongkong, and, of course, by the entire body of merchants and traders in the Colony. The only fact which is apparent to those not dealing with the question of currency and exchange, as an everyday affair, is the fact that the coins minted at Canton or other places in China are only eight-ninths of the value of the standard coin of the Colony. The rest of the information which makes up the text of the notification is the fact that the legal tender of Hongkong subsidiary coins is one of \$2 nominal value in silver and \$1 in copper. That is a matter of common knowledge even, we may presume, among the schoolboys of the city. One important fact, however, to be deduced from the information imparted in the official communication is that all coins tendered to Government departments by the public in payment of monies due to the Government will not be put into circulation again. Such coins, we are informed, the Government intend to send to the melting-pot and so reduce the amount in circulation to one actually required by the necessities of business in the Colony. If by the return of the two million odd dollars of subsidiary coins last year to Birmingham the Colony had to incur a loss of something like \$100,000, we dread to contemplate what will be the expense involved by the luxury of returning some \$40,000,000 of subsidiary coins, which is the amount estimated that has been put into circulation in the Colony. By a process of elementary arithmetic let us multiply \$100,000 by 40 and we arrive at the enormous total of \$2,000,000 which the Colony might be required to pay for the privilege of calling in the subsidiary coins, allowing, of course, a certain amount for what is considered as being required "by the necessities of business in the Colony." That amount is for all practical purposes, as at present ascertainable, an indefinite figure, and we will be a bold statistician who will attempt to say, even approximately, what "the necessities of the Colony" are in such a matter. There is no authority who can venture upon a reliable opinion. How the difficulty of overcoming the influx of the provincial coins of China into the Colony

importation of the prohibited currency would involve such an enormous expenditure that it would militate against any and whatever advantage that might accrue to the trade of the Colony by the enforcement of such a prohibition. That is, of course, assuming that such a prohibition could be made effective, but we argue that it could never be so, first, by reason of the fact that Hongkong is a free port; second, by reason also of the fact that many scores of junks enter all the ports of the island and the New Territories every twenty-four hours; and also by the difficulties which the maritime communications of the port and the mainland present in maintaining an effective excise service. No sane individual in the Colony will argue that the officials gradually reduced its normal course during the first half of the year, and during the latter half the falling off was nearly universal, reaching in some cases to over 33 per cent. Indian yarns, it is stated, lead the market, but they do not command anything like the value of Japanese or other local varieties. Russian oil has disappeared altogether from the Shanghai market; American case oil shows a decrease of some fifteen million gallons; while Sumatra oil has increased by over 60 per cent., which may be good reading for the shareholders of the joint British and Java Company, which controls the oil-fields in the South. The total tonnage of all the vessels visiting the port during the year aggregated 17,376,962 tons, or nearly three million more than during 1905. The mere number of vessels engaged, especially sailing vessels under the Japanese and native flags, is of little weight, since such are mainly launch-towed craft on the Soochow-Hangchow traffic. Among the foreign flags the British flag shows a decrease of about 30,000 tons, while the Japanese exhibits the remarkable increase of over 500 per cent., having gone up for steamer tonnage only at its intrinsic value. If its local market value should by any circumstance go below the metal price of the taken then, coin at the provincial mint may agree to do, if it has no market for its production; by the irrevocable law of supply and demand the Government of Canton will find itself compelled in its own interest to desist from turning out a coin which is debased in the eyes of the commercial community of Hongkong.

### PROSPEROUS SHANGHAI.

Hongkong and Shanghai are so judiciously bound together in a community of interests which extends to every branch of business and social life that the affairs of the Northern Settlement are of perennial interest to the residents in this Colony. That interest is specially directed to the trade operations of Shanghai and there is not a meeting of merchants there which is not scanned and read with attention by the inventing public of Hongkong. The report of the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. H. Edgar Hobson, on the trade of the port last year should, in these circumstances, find a wider public than those which are generally issued by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs and, as will be seen later, it merits that consideration on its own intrinsic value. The Commissioner begins in the best spirit of the well-satisfied official, for he remarks that: "The most interesting characteristic of the condition of Shanghai generally during the year 1906 has been the ever-increasing expansion of the town in every direction." He states that new extensions are constantly being developed and that new schemes are daily maturing. Reference is made to the engineering and architectural works begun or completed, and proceeds to deal with the enormous expansion in the motor-car trade, to which we may have occasion in a future article to refer. In fact the entire section which goes under the sub-head of "local" is a testimony to the progress of Shanghai in the right direction. Educational facilities are improving, scientific studies are becoming popular, and the "immense success attained by the local Dock Company during the last few years has naturally attracted competitors, who have recently so increased in numbers as to seriously threaten the hitherto unquestioned supremacy." With regard to the revenue of the Customs it will not be pleasant reading for the Britisher to learn that the duties paid by vessels flying the British flag have fallen off by over half a million taels, but that does not mean to say that the British mercantile marine is in any great danger of losing its leading position, for while the duty paid by the British flag amounted to over seven million taels the nearest competitors, the Germans, only paid a million and a half, the Japanese ranking third, with slightly over one million. The total collection was over 122 million taels, showing an increase of about one-third of a million taels above the collection of the preceding year, which was already the largest on record. The increase is mainly under export duties (over HK. Tls. 300,000), but the increase of over HK. Tls. 180,000 in tonnage dues is a testimony to the ever-growing size of steamers visiting the port. Under flag distribution, as compared with the figures for 1905, it is noticeable that the duties paid under the British flag show a decrease of over half a million taels, while the Japanese flag exhibits an interesting increase of over 1 million, having augmented 70 per cent., and immediately recovered, with interest, their loss last during the war. The German flag has held its own, with a slight increase of about HK. Tls. 200,000; while the Chinese flag remains almost stationary, with a slight improvement of HK. Tls. 60,000. It will be observed that no less than 5,419 drawbacks (HK. Tls. 14,707) were marked for cash payment during the year, as compared with 3,018 (HK. Tls. 96,300) in 1905. The new facilities for rapidly obtaining funds of drawbacks, as introduced from the 1st December, 1906, having evidently proved

of advantage to merchants, who now take them freely. Entering the domain of foreign trade, the Commissioner states that the gross value of caravans aggregated over 1,572 million taels, against 1,456 million taels in 1905; but these figures cover the vast stocks of piece goods ordered at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, and subsequent buyers have overestimated the stocks that they would be disposed of. Consequently, the local reserves of piece goods increased enormously, as the staple gradually resumed its normal course during the first half of the year, and during the latter half the falling off was nearly universal, reaching in some cases to over 33 per cent. Indian yarns, it is stated, lead the market, but they do not command anything like the value of Japanese or other local varieties. Russian oil has disappeared altogether from the Shanghai market; American case oil shows a decrease of some fifteen million gallons; while Sumatra oil has increased by over 60 per cent., which may be good reading for the shareholders of the joint British and Java Company, which controls the oil-fields in the South. The total tonnage of all the vessels visiting the port during the year aggregated 17,376,962 tons, or nearly three million more than during 1905. The mere number of vessels engaged, especially sailing vessels under the Japanese and native flags, is of little weight, since such are mainly launch-towed craft on the Soochow-Hangchow traffic. Among the foreign flags the British flag shows a decrease of about 30,000 tons, while the Japanese exhibits the remarkable increase of over 500 per cent., having gone up for steamer tonnage only at its intrinsic value. If its local market value should by any circumstance go below the metal price of the taken then, coin at the provincial mint may agree to do, if it has no market for its production; by the irrevocable law of supply and demand the Government of Canton will find itself compelled in its own interest to desist from turning out a coin which is debased in the eyes of the commercial community of Hongkong.

### AN INDUSTRY FOR KOWLOON.

(8th July.)

Some time ago, when we had occasion to remark on the development of Kowloon, alike as a residential and business area, and the possibilities which will, in all probability, be realised in the near future, reference was made to the admirable system of roadways which have been constructed there under the superintendence of the Public Works Department. The transfer of flag will probably be arranged before long, thereby enabling the company to claim a subsidy from the Russian Government as mail carriers. The opium imports amounted to 13,666 piculs as compared with 13,982 in 1906 and 16,428 in 1905, while the value increased from five to six million taels. From the Customs point of view Shanghai is flourishing, and it will be the wish of those in Hongkong, who are interested in the Northern Settlement, that its prosperity may be reflected in the balance-sheets of the numerous companies in which local investors are interested.

### THE FOLLY OF HURDLE RACES.

(8th July.)

great step forward has therefore been taken in the means of transportation of goods, and now marked differences in prices are no longer to be found between different parts of the island. The future of the island, it will be seen, is now assured and the credit must be given to the able administrators who have managed to bring order out of chaos in a country which only a few years ago was overrun by warlike aborigines.

#### RAILWAYS IN THE NORTH.

(10th July.)

Some interesting particulars regarding the progress of railways in North China is given by the Commissioner of Customs at Hangchow, Mr. von Tanner. It is stated by the Commissioner that the general desire for progressive reforms, already shown by tangible results in other parts of China, has caused some ripples even in the ultra-conservative province, and the struggles between the Old China and the progressive parties have been frequent and bitter. Ever since the port was opened in 1861 railway were talked of, but resulted so far only in numerous surveys made by various foreign companies. Now for the first time work has been actually commenced by an exclusively Chinese company on a line which is to connect the foreign settlement and eventually Kashung with the Hangchow city and the Tientang river. The ground for the line has been cleared, embankments have been commenced, and road materials and a locomotive have been landed. Although some people say that the energy displayed is but for the purpose of making remunerative terms for the promoters in case of a forced compromise with the British company that claims to hold the concession for the Chekiang railways, and although dissent has already broken out in the managing department over the giving-out of contracts, still there is little doubt that more is in it, as even a further extension to Kashung and from Kashung to Shanghai is under consideration. The effect on trade by these projected railways is hard to estimate; the splendid waterways of this province, badly neglected but easily repaired, should be equal to all demands for years to come. But of course the repairs, as they ever so little, must be done, as any lengthy drought such as has frequently occurred in former years would at present, practically, cut this port off from the outer world. While the main theme of the Commissioner's report on the trade of Hangchow last year is concerned with railways, a highly interesting dissertation on the opium traffic is given by the same writer. He observes that the opium trade shows a large decrease as compared with the figures for 1905. It is probable that a greater proportion of the drug used is native grown, though, according to reliable information, the eating and injecting of morphine has replaced smoking to a great extent. While the importation of foreign opium or even the extensive cultivation of the native drug can be checked, it is feared that there are far greater difficulties evolved in preventing the influx of these even more pernicious pills, so easily smuggled into the country in small quantities. Imperial decrees ordering the giving up of the opium habit were promulgated during the year, and posters and exhortations were issued as well by the local authorities. Should, however, the opium smoker change his habit and satisfy his craving by the eating or injecting of morphine, the officials will be helpless in the matter as both are much easier concealed than the smoking to which habit various cumbersome paraphernalia are necessary. While for 1905 a total falling off of 388 piculs of opium as compared with the imports in 1904, was recorded the decrease experienced during 1906 amounts to a further 496 piculs, of which, however, 242 piculs were made up again by the importation of that quantity of duty and likin paid opium cleared in Shanghai. The actual importations of the various kinds of opium during the year were: Benares, 89 piculs; Malwa, 1,471 piculs; and Patna, 41 piculs. On the whole, the report on the trade at Hangchow for the past year is not exactly exhilarating, but there is evidence that with increased facilities of communication and a moderate season, the port is likely to increase in importance and in the prosperity of the inhabitants of the district.

#### ON THE SUBJECT OF OPIUM.

(11th July.)

It is seldom that the office of Secretary of State for India comes with the glare of the limelight, for the simple reason that the holder is more of a reviving authority than an originator, with the result that Secretaries for India have had their brief reign and departed without leaving the slightest trace of their existence. It has happened, however, that Mr. John Morley, the present Secretary, has had to face a series of circumstances which have brought India and his office into prominence, and given one who is more of a literary recluse than an ambitious statesman the opportunity of showing his calibre. Whether the people of England, or, indeed, anybody, without the confines of India, can form a just appreciation of the real meaning of the reform movement in that Empire, its objects and the character of its protagonists, is extremely doubtful, but it is unquestionable that so far as an Englishman can understand the situation and the general drift of popular opinion, Mr. Morley has truly diagnosed the symptoms which work towards the unrest among the educated classes of Britain's greatest dependency. These matters are of no immediate concern to Hongkong, although their effects may eventually become palpable in trade—but one passage in Mr. Morley's speech with reference to the opium question is of direct and instant importance to this Colony, namely, the cultivation and exportation of Indian opium. After all, it is open to doubt whether the Imperial administrators have been quite as deluded regarding the intentions of China in the matter of restricting the use of opium, or blind to the difficult position in which such Colonies as Singapore and Hongkong will be placed when the opium prohibitive regulations have to be enforced, as was supposed. It is all very well for a few well-meaning individuals to talk at large about the disastrous effects which result from the opium habit, but it is not always apparent that these representatives of Cecil Rhodes' phrase "uncurious rectitude" have done more than skin the surface of the problem. If vice and evil could be eradicated to-morrow it is safe to say that half the world and among that half, a great proportion of the allegedly vicious and evil ones, would combine to rid the

earth of its noxious features. But vice and evil can no more be dispelled by a resolution of political righteousness than chronic deformities can be removed by the "bone doctor." Mr. Morley is a moralist and a practical politician, which is not also either a peculiar combination in an English Minister, and in his Budget speech his practical common-sense was made evident over his moral views. He stated that he had received an enormous number of letters from churches and others who were deeply interested in the "opium trade, and he paid a tribute to the sincerity of his correspondents; but he added a remark which must have given the "unco guid" pause for thought. He said: "They often use the expression 'righteousness before revenue.' Yes, but you must not satisfy your own righteousness at the expense of other people's revenue." Here was a shrewd thrust which by no means suited a certain section of the emancipators, and a valid member of the House jumped into the breach with the remark: "We are quite prepared to bear the expense of our righteousness." Well and good, but the dry rejoinder of Mr. Morley will be appreciated by those who are not led away by visionary schemes. He said: "I present that observation hopefully to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—well no; not very hopefully." Do these disinterested philanthropists of England propose to compensate the Crown Colonies of the Far East for the reduction in revenue which must inevitably be suffered as the result of their magnanimous legislation? If so, then there is no problem whatever to be solved, no ways and means to be devised, no crassulous estimates to be overhauled, no imposition of inordinate burdens to be mitigated. The way is clear and straight, and in spite of all that has been said and done in the Crown Colonies of the Far East will be as they were. But even so, do these babblers of faddistic tendencies fancy that the opium trouble will be ended? Possibly they do, but as everyone with any experience of China will admit, they are liable to see their views suddenly shattered. Two millions sterling is a conservative estimate of the annual amount which will compensate for the loss of the opium trade in Singapore and Hongkong, and the British elector who is prepared to divert that sum from the Imperial exchequer for a questionable advantage must be either very thick-headed or generous by proxy. The opium question is by no means settled as yet either in India or in China, and despite all the efforts of the regenerators in England and America it will remain a problem for many days to come. We say nothing about the inclination of the people of China, the essential features of the opium trade in Hongkong as well as in Singapore, the impetus that will be given to smuggling, the necessity for the provision of a preventive service, the undue taxation of an over-populated population, in fine the absurdity of it all, but we leave it to the conscientious thinker whether the taste for opium among the Chinese can be determined before the arrival of the millennium.

#### U. S. PACIFIC FLEET.

(12th July.)

Concerning the U. S. Fleet in Far Eastern waters of which so much has been heard within the past couple weeks, there need be little cause for speculation over the contemplated movements which are about to take place under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans. In the minds of many American military experts the present excitement regarding the alleged increase of the navy in the Orient is regarded as rather peculiar in view of the recent orders affecting vessels in Philippines and Chinese and Japanese waters. As a matter of fact, instead of increasing the fleet here the number of vessels will be actually decreased by two and in armament to a very positive degree that can be worked out by any person with a mathematical turn of mind. We learn from the *Manilla Times* that the situation that presents itself, according to naval experts, is this: the armoured cruisers *West Virginia*, *Cleveland*, *Maryland* and *Pennsylvania*, the only formidable war vessels now in the Orient, have been ordered to San Francisco, and the armoured cruisers *Tennessee* and *Washington* have been ordered to the China station; the cruiser *Cincinnati*, now on duty in this section of the world, has been ordered home and the cruiser *Baltimore* has already gone home; the cruisers *Denver* and *Cleveland* are on their way here to take their places. So that it appears that four vessels of 13,685 tons displacement, one vessel of 4,413 tons and another of 3,213 tons, have been taken away from a fleet that is to be increased with the addition of two vessels of 14,000 tons and one vessel of 3,200 tons and another of 3,191 tons. In point of fact, therefore, the U. S. Navy in the Orient aggregates 26,955 tons displacement less; it loses sixteen 8"; fifty-six 6"; twenty 3"; and 43 three-pounder guns in its four armoured cruisers, having eight 10"; thirty-two 6"; forty-four 3"; and twenty-four 3" pounder guns. The armament of the protected cruiser *Cleveland* and *Denver* is about the same as that of the *Baltimore* and *Cleveland*, although the former is much lighter with regard to her secondary battery and heavier in her main battery. It will be seen therefore, experts say, that instead of increasing the fleet it is actually being decreased by a very appreciable amount both in weight of vessels and of armament. Even if the *Cincinnati* is not sent home the difference will not be materially affected. The installation of the batteries at Subic Bay appears to be attracting considerable attention also, the experts contend, without reason. "In all Federal departments," according to our Manila contemporary, "public work will be found to take a decided spurt immediately after the beginning of the new fiscal year when new appropriations become available. The appropriations for certain forms of fortifications is made in a lump sum which runs very low toward the end of the fiscal year and only such work as is absolutely necessary can be done. When the new appropriations becomes available work that has been delayed by lack of funds is rushed. Unlike the Philippine government appropriations are not 'continued' under the Federal government. Only money specifically appropriated can be spent. In some departments the head thereof cannot even buy a box of pins or rubber bands unless Congress specifically provides for the purchase thereof. This year is quite a bit of the fortification work in the Philippines was delayed by lack of funds and when the money became available July 1st the completion of this work was immediately begun. In addition to this certain of the Army officers who sat in on the work at Subic Bay will shortly be returning to the United States and they want to see their work done before they leave. This is the explanation of the activity in Army and Navy circles which experts say actually explains."

A Peking letter states that H. E. Chow Fu, the retiring Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces will probably be given a post in Peking as Vice-President in one of the Ministries. It is further stated that his Excellency has been telegraphed by Prince Ching to go up to the Capital without delay, and that Viceroy Yuen Shih-kai has strongly recommended Chow Fu to the Throne as one "well-acquainted with dealing with foreigners with whom he is a personal friend."

#### Telegrams.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE"

#### "KING ALFRED'S" SOON

#### WORLD'S RECORD IN GUNNERY.

#### BULL'S-EYES FROM THE HEAVY GUNS.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 8th June,  
11 a.m.

H. M. S. King Alfred has made a world's record in gunnery at Wei-hai-wei.

Three six-inch guns in one minute fired off 88 rounds and 87 hits were scored.

Of these, 29 were bull's-eyes.

Two nine-inch guns fired off 19 rounds in two minutes and made 19 hits.

Fifteen were bull's-eyes.

#### CHINESE BOMB OUTRAGE.

#### ANTI-MONARCHICAL FANATICS DESIGN.

#### THREE OFFICERS KILLED

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 8th July,  
1.15 p.m.

On Saturday, while His Excellency En-Shou was inspecting a review of the cadets of Anhui, an anti-Monarchist flung a bomb amongst a group of officers surrounding the Governor.

His Excellency escaped, but three officers were killed.

His Excellency En-Shou, the Governor of Taijen, Shansi, is noted for his anti-monarchical tendencies and his appointment was the subject of protest by the British and Foreign Ministers in 1906.—ED., H.K.T.]

#### ANTI-MONARCHICAL OUTRAGE.

#### GOVERNOR OF ANHUI AND THREE OFFICERS SHOT DEAD.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 9th July,  
8 p.m.

The Governor of Anhui is dead. His assailant was Tao-tai Chu Shih-ling, who has since been decapitated. Under orders from Viceroy Tuan Fang many troops are being hurried to Ningkian.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Further particulars of the outrage directed against the Governor of Anhui are given by the Shanghai correspondent of the *Shen-pao*.

His Excellency was visiting the gendarmerie school with the object of reviewing the cadets, on Saturday last, when the head teacher, Chu Shih-ling, produced a revolver and fired six shots at the Governor and his staff.

Four shots took effect. The Governor was mortally wounded and two wounding and a captain was killed on the spot.

His Excellency expired within a few hours.

The assassin was immediately arrested at the instance of H. E. Tuan Fang, and instructions regarding the punishment that should be meted out to him are awaited from Peking.

It is stated that Chu Shih-ling has long borne enmity against the Governor of Anhui and has made previous attempts to secure his end.

#### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### CHIEF OFFICIALS ELECTED.

#### A QUIET AND ORDERLY MEETING.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shameen, 12th July,  
12.20 p.m.

The extraordinary general meeting of shareholders convened for the purpose of electing the president and vice-president of the Yuet-han Railway Company has been held, and the proceedings passed off without disturbance.

Mr. Lo Po-shun was elected president by 800 votes.

Mr. Wong Shih-ping was elected vice-president by 260 votes.

#### THE CHARGE AGAINST A BANK COMPRADORE.

#### JUDGMENT ON APPEAL.

Judgment was delivered in the Osaka Appeal Court on 3rd inst. in the appeal of the procurator against the decision of the Koto Chiba Sanbanshi, by which Pan I-chin, the late compradore in the Koto branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, who was charged with embezzlement and fraud, was acquitted.

The Appeal Court quashed the decision of the lower court and sentenced the accused to imprisonment with labour for a term of one year. He is ordered to pay a fine of 720 yen, subsequently to be placed under police supervision for six months.

With every number a visible improvement in the character and conduct of the Shanghai *Saturday Evening Review*, in apparent, the latest issue to hand presents an excellent photograph of His Excellency Sham, taken aboard ship, while the parasite on the world's doings in the Northern Hemisphere are admirable. One of the cartoon caricatures depicting the world's political activity in Army and Navy circles which experts say actually explains.

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#### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### HONGKONG SHAREHOLDERS BARRED.

#### THE SECOND CALL.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 11th July.

Another meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's office. Mr. Ho Yang-teng was voted to the chair, and there were present several hundred shareholders.

The following questions were discussed:—(1) Salary of the president and vice-president. (2) Collection of the second instalment of capital. (3) Opening of a bank in connection with the company.

After much discussion on the several questions resolutions were passed to the following effect:—(1) That the salary of the president be fixed at \$100 per month and that of the vice-president at \$60 per month. (2) That from the number of 6,619,365 shares registered at Peking, the number of shares held by Chan Kang-yue and others, Hongkong merchants, be cancelled, and that these shareholders shall henceforth be admitted into the Company as shareholders, and that the second instalment payable be fixed at 1.50 per share to be collected on a date to be fixed hereafter. (3) That a Railway Bank be opened under the name of the Kwangtung Bank, pursuant to the regulations already drawn up by Mr. Lau Shiu Chek.

#### MASS MEETING.

To-day the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-tan, and the two Magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu together with troops will be present at the Canton-Hankow Railway Company's office to superintend the mass meeting.

#### AN INFANT'S MORTGAGE.

#### AND AN APPEAL TO UPSET IT.

In the Original Jurisdiction Court last Monday before His Honour the Chief Justice presiding, Li Leung, an infant by Li Cheung Shi, widow, his next friend, sued Tam Man Hing, single woman, living in Hongkong, for (1) a declaration that prior to the execution by the plaintiff of an indenture of mortgage dated 16th March, 1906, and made between the plaintiff on the one part, and defendant, on the other, an registered at the Land Office by Memorial No. 39,435, is null and void, (2) delivery up of the said indenture of mortgage for cancellation, and (3) that the registration of the said indenture of mortgage in the Land Office be expunged from the Register. Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Mr. W. Slade, instructed on behalf of the plaintiff, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed on behalf of the defendant, Li Cheung Shi, a widow, residing at No. 207, Des Voeux Road West. The defendant is a trader residing in Hongkong. The plaintiff was born on 9th February, 1886. On 30th March, 1906, the plaintiff executed an indenture whereby he purposed to charge by way of second mortgage his estate and interest in the leasehold property situated in Victoria and known and registered in the Land Office as the Remainder portion of Marine Lot No. 163, to secure repayment to the defendant of \$3,000, and interest at the rate in the said indenture specified.

The said indenture is registered in the Land Office by Memo. No. 30,507. The plaintiff therefore claims: A declaration that the said indenture is null and void; delivery up of the said indenture for cancellation; that the registration of the said indenture in the Land Office be expunged from the register.

For the defence it was denied that plaintiff was an infant. The defendant denied that the plaintiff was born on the 9th February, 1886. The defendant admitted paragraphs two, four, and five of the Statement of Claim, but says that prior to the execution by the plaintiff of the indenture in the said fourth paragraph mentioned, and prior to the advance to the plaintiff of the sum of \$3,000, the plaintiff expressly represented that he was of the age of 33 years by Chinese reckoning, and the defendant believed the express representation to be true, and acted upon the faith of the truth thereof in making the said advance by way of loan, and in accepting the said mortgage as security for the repayment of the same. For a further defence the defendant said that plaintiff was an infant by birth, and that the plaintiff being an infant, and if patients are still addicted to the vice upon expiry of 3 months, an inquiry will have to be held into such cases.

That medical treatment be accorded to opium smokers for three months at the most, and if patients are still addicted to the vice upon expiry of 3 months, an inquiry will have to be held into such cases.

That the expenditure for the maintenance of these associations and hospitals be borne by the Government, the charitable institutions, and by voluntary subscription.

That industrial institutions be established for the admission of those who might be left destitute by the abolition of opium.

That each association be provided over by one president and a committee (members according to size of place), and that the president of the central association be elected by the Canton Charitable Institutions, and the presidents of the branch associations be elected by their local gentry.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

## THE VALUE OF CANTON TOKENS.

## REDUCTION OF COLONY'S SUPPLY.

The following notification, dated 3rd inst., appears in the *Government Gazette* over the signature of the Colonial Secretary:

Whereas there is an excessive amount of Chinese coins at present in circulation within the Colony, and whereas residents may be deceived as to the value of these coins, it is hereby notified for public information that the proper market value of a nominal dollar's worth of so-called subsidiary coins minted at Canton, or other places in China is only about 80s of the value of the standard coin of the Colony.

Thus ten of the Chinese ten-cent pieces are worth only about 80 cents of the Mexican dollar.

Residents are therefore warned against accepting these foreign coins at more than the value stated unless they have previously agreed to do so.

The legal limit of tender of Hongkong subsidiary coins is \$1 nominal value in silver and \$1 in copper.

The public is also informed that whereas at present the Hongkong subsidiary coinage is at a discount in the market all such coin received in accordance with law by Government Departments is being retained and not reissued. It will from time to time be melted down and sold, so as to reduce the amount in circulation, of such coinage to that required by the necessities of business in the Colony.

Any person or company doing business in the Colony may, on application to the Colonial Secretary, or Registrar General, for Chinese firms, be furnished with copies of this notice for posting up on their premises.

## DEAF AND DUMB CHAPPLUR.

## COOLIE INJURED IN BONHAM ROAD BY AUTOMOBILE.

Probably few people in Hongkong know that the owner and chauffeur of the large automobile, which is so frequently seen about town, is both deaf and dumb. This fact was learned at the Police Court, last Monday, when Chu Pak Hok, the chauffeur, was arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme, on a charge of recklessly driving and injuring a coolie. The idlers at the back of the Court were interested and amused when the deaf and dumb interpreter started to let the accused know what was happening. By some extraordinary contortions which apparently form part of the Chinese deaf and dumb alphabet, the interpreter managed to make the accused understand the charge. A plea of guilty was then entered.

On Saturday afternoon, defendant and a few friends were driving along Bonham Road in the car, at a very fast rate. Near the pumping station there is a rather sharp turning and the road at that point becomes narrower. Here, the police allege, accused swung round the bend, forgetting to sound his horn, and a coolie, who was walking along the road, was struck by the autocar, the wheels of which passed over his legs. He was sent to the Government Civil Hospital, and it is believed his leg is broken.

When it became known to his Worship that the accused could neither hear nor speak, he was asked whether he thought he was a safe person to take charge of a car. To this no answer was given.

His Worship—Tell him he had better not drive that car again. He will pay a fine of \$5, and I further order him to give the coolie \$5 as compensation.

## UNREST IN CHINA.

## SOME FORM OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE DOUBTLESS THE CAUSE.

Unquestionable things of great interest to the world are taking place in China and it is unfortunate that accurate information of what is occurring in that vast population is impossible of attainment. All we learn is from occasional brief dispatches to the effect that the "insurgents" have destroyed some mission or murdered some officials. As to how many insurgents are in the field, what kind of an organization they have, if any, what reforms or changes they propose, and how extensive the ramifications of the movement, we are almost wholly in the dark. There is all the more uncertainty because the Western mind seems wholly unable to understand the workings of the Oriental intellect and thereby translates these stories of continuous sporadic outbreaks into reasonable probabilities of national aspirations and the outlook for their attainment. And if there were on the ground a corps of the most capable observers and recorders that the Western press could furnish we should probably be little wiser than we are now. The West cannot understand the East. In fact we have far less comprehension of the Oriental than the Oriental seems to have of us.

But man as an animal is in essential respects much the same everywhere. If he has what he has been trained to desire, whatever discontent he has will make for progress and not tend to tumult. All men desire sufficient food of the kinds to which they are accustomed, clothing suitable to the climate and shelter in which they can be comfortable according to their ideals of comfort. If there is general unrest in the masses of a great population we may quite safely assume that they lack some of the essentials of animal life. The pressure of the dense population of China upon subsistence is so close that it is very safe indeed to assume, with respect to the general unrest among the masses of that empire, that the underlying cause is insufficient food and shelter.

What we do not know, and what it is of the utmost importance that we should know, is whether the discontent arises from lack of that to which the people have been accustomed or an awakening desire for higher standards of life. There must have been a time, long in the past, when intellectual and industrial activity in China was intense—probably more intense than elsewhere in the world. But for ages past the Chinese intellect has been dormant and China as a nation has stagnated. There have been recent indications that increasing contact with the West has acted as a stimulant to the Chinese intellect and imagination; that a continually increasing number of Chinese have come to a realising sense of the enormous power of that great population acting together, and that a widespread determination exists among the young and energetic Chinese to create and arouse a national spirit, shake off the lethargy of ages and cause China to assert itself in the face of mankind as the most powerful nation of the world. There is plainly a growing feeling that China should be for the Chinese. There is also much evidence of an unwillingness to longer submit to Tartar domination. The movement for New China seems largely anti-dynastic, and with the passing of the reactionary Empress Dowager, which cannot be many years delayed, there are some who look for a tremendous upheaval in that empire. But we know very little about it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

## THE GYMKHANA.

## A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

With the weather at its best, although a trifle warm, a large attendance, and a flying course, the third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, which was held on Saturday last, at Happy Valley, proved an out and out success. Taking everything into consideration the racing as a whole was interesting and some very exciting finishes were the order of the day. But the Hurdle event proved nothing less than a farce. Four ponies started off in this race, to a good send-off, Beaufort (R. F. C. Master up) took the lead at once and negotiated the first hurdle in good style, the others coming up strong. Nearing the second hurdle, Master unnecessarily applied his whip, Beaufort became flurried, struck the hurdle and rolled into the ditch, flinging his rider clear over his head. Master was not seriously hurt, however. Then followed a series of accidents. Brutus lost his seat on Sangüine and came off, followed shortly afterwards by Roberts, who was riding Sirocco. Minnoch (Com. Western), some distance behind, walked home winner.

The last event of the day produced a popular win for H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather (owner up). As Miss May led the winner into the enclosure the Jockey Club was loudly cheered.

For the second time in Hongkong the non-winning sweeps were held on Saturday. Conducted as they were by Mr. I. P. Madar and his capable staff of accountants and other assistants, the sweeps gave entire satisfaction to the sporting public. The steady growth of the amount of the prizes testifies to the popularity of the sweeps with the racing fraternity. With the success demonstrated at the last two gymkhana the Stewards of the Jockey Club should be satisfied that this popular form of lottery has "taken on" and they would do well to sanction the sweeps as a regular institution at the annual meeting in February.

The result of the different races is appended.

ONE MILE FLAT RACE—Handicaps—for subscription griffins of this season 1906-7, jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented by C. H. Ross, Esq. and prize \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Rolaison's Beaufort, 1st 6lb. (Owner)

Mr. Godfrey Master's Drayos, 1st 6lb. (Mr. Daniel)

Mr. M. W. Slade's Zapater, 1st 6lb. (Owner)

Mr. T. C. Vernon's Quicksand, 1st 6lb. (Owner)

Mr. Sherlock's Dublin, 1st 6lb. (Mr. Logan)

H. H. Ward Mar, 1st 6lb. (Owner)

Time—1.48 3/4. Parimutuel—\$15.20.

Sweeps—\$10.30; 2nd \$14.80; 3rd \$2.90.

ONE MILE FLAT RACE—Handicaps—for all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented by H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 1st 6lb. (Owner)

Mr. Rolaison's Beaufort, 1st 6lb. (Mr. Dupree)

Mr. Medico's Nigel, 1st 13lb. (Mr. G. C. G. Master)

Messrs. T. F. Hough & H. Shawin's Pride of Cadwell, 1st 6lb. (Mr. Burton)

Mr. A. Morfeys Southdown, 1st 6lb. (Owner)

Mr. Outlaw's Robin Hood (date as Usual), 1st 6lb. (Mr. Roberts)

Time—2.49 4/5. Parimutuel—\$17.70.

Sweeps—\$14.40; 2nd \$12.60; 3rd \$6.30.

GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 3lb.; jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Entrance fee \$5, 1st prize: A cup presented by C. H. Ross, Esq. and prize \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Dryasdust's G. Grey Tick, 1st 7lb. (Dr. J. W. Nobel's b. No Savvy, 1st 7lb. ... H. E. Mr. F. H. May's Highland Heather, 1st 6lb. ... H. H. Ward Mar, 1st 6lb. ... Mr. Darius' g. Dreadnought, 1st 7lb. ... Mr. Medico's ch. Nigel, 1st 13lb. ... Time—2.49 3/5. Parimutuel—\$17.70.

Sweeps—\$10.30; 2nd \$14.80; 3rd \$2.90.

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## SANITARY BOARD.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room last Tuesday afternoon, when the following business was transacted:

## STANDING ORDERS.

The following minute by the Crown Solicitor regarding the additional rules of debate was submitted:

"Any member may join in the discussion of any question in which he is or may be peculiarly interested, but he may not vote upon such question, and shall withdraw before the question is put to the meeting."

In any case of doubt as to whether any member is or may be peculiarly interested in any question before the meeting, the member shall withdraw and then the meeting shall decide whether he is so interested or not.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes:—I take it that the Board is asked to make the proposed addition to the Standing Orders under section 14 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, but as our power is limited to making Standing Orders "for regulating its procedure at its meetings," it appears that to make an order discharging any of its members or calling upon any of them to leave the room would be illegal.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MINUTE.

The following minute by the President relative to question No. 2, asked by Mr. Shelton Hooper at the last meeting, was submitted: The case referred to by Mr. Shelton Hooper of the tenant of No. 479 Queen's Road West having been prosecuted in December 1906, for the erection of cubicles without the previous service of notice, falls under Part III of the Ordinance, and the prosecution was instituted with the sanction of the Building Authority. The house was a new one just completed, in which the erection of cubicles is absolutely prohibited by the Ordinance. The other three summonses mentioned by Mr. Hooper were taken at the same time for the same offence in the same block of new buildings.

His Excellency, in the paper No. 25 of 1907, was referring to Sanitary Board "nuisances," this was in connection with a building nuisance, and service, in connection with such nuisances, of a police is not compulsory. The Building Authority, however, informs me that he has issued instructions to the effect that notices are to be served in all such cases in future, previous to prosecution.

I have forwarded a copy of this minute to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for the information of His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes: His Excellency evidently did not grasp the recommendation of the Commission, as it was to meet the cases mentioned in the proviso to section 230 that the Commission made such recommendation.

## PERMANENT TOMBS.

The report of the committee relative to a site in Apichau being used as a public cemetery for tombs of a more permanent nature and larger than are allowed in the present Chinese cemeteries, was laid on the table. The report was as follows: Of the two sites suggested, Apichau and Hsing Yi, the former is considered the best of the two, though it is difficult of access and rocky. It has not been found possible to make regulations for a public cemetery of the nature suggested, and it is recommended that this site or another be leased by the Government as a cemetery for one or more private individuals who can satisfy the Registrar General that they are acting on behalf of a sufficient number of Chinese residents in Hongkong, and who will undertake to be guided by the Registrar General in the management of it.

(Sd) A. W. BREWIN,  
(Sd) FUNG WA-CHUN  
(Sd) LAU CHU-PAK.

## WATER SUPPLY AND CONSERVANCY.

Mr. Henry Humphreys submitted the following minute on the water-supply and conservancy of the city: I am in favour of allowing waterclosets in all buildings that are provided with an ample supply of water which is quite independent of the Government service. Especially am I in favour when the houses are on the hill-side or at the peak. Under the present system a good deal of the sewage of the hill districts, which is supposed to be carried away by coolies to the conservancy boats, finds its way into the various nullahs of the Colony. I am, however, opposed to the system being adopted universally, on account of the difficulty in obtaining sufficient water, and also because it would be almost impossible to make the occupants of Chinese tenement houses keep the water closets in a sanitary condition. I agree with everything contained in Mr. Crook's letter dated February 20th 1895.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes: Totally different conditions obtain to-day to what existed in 1895 or even in 1897. We should deal with each case on its merits.

The Hon. the Registrar General minutes: How does the Hongkong of 1907 differ from the Hongkong of 1895?

## HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

The report of the Committee consisting of Hon. Mr. F. J. Baddeley, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Dr. F. Clark, and Mr. Ahmed Rumijsah, was submitted and was to the effect that exemptions from the provisions of the Ordinance should only be made in the cases of hotels and large blocks of offices of European design, regard being had in every case to the possibility of obstructing the light from other buildings. In no case should the height of the house exceed one and a half times the width of the street on which it fronts. Not more than six storeys were to be allowed in any case, and only the four upper storeys should be used for sleeping purposes.

The Hon. the Registrar General minutes: A report of the height to which buildings should be erected was made by a sub-committee of the Board in 1905. That report seems to have been lost sight of lately. I suggest that a copy be circulated among the members of the Board, and that a copy of that report and other similar reports be put together and laid on the table for reference.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes: Each case should be dealt with on its merits.

## WELL FOR WATERING GARDENS.

An application was submitted by the Board for permission to open the well situated on Island Lot 1,462, Wong-nei-chong, and to use the water from it for gardening purposes. The well was closed some years ago because the water was used for domestic purposes, but the house supply is now obtained from the Government main.

Mr. H. Humphreys minutes: As the brewery has the Government service laid on, and as the well is situated a good distance away it is not likely that the Chinese servants will go to the trouble of using the well-water for domestic purposes, but the house supply is now obtained from the Government main.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes: Each case should be dealt with on its merits.

## OVERCROWDING.

During the month of June 200 persons were ordered by the magistrates to vacate overcrowded floors, according to the report of the magistrate submitted.

The Hon. the Registrar General minutes: Are floors ever re-tilled after a prosecution has been instituted in his report to him.

A further inspection ought to be made in each case after a month or so.

The Hon. the President-Vice, a further inspection is made monthly until the over-crowding is abated.

## LIMEWASHING.

During the fortnight ended July 4th, 1907, 200 houses were cleaned and lime-washed in the City under the supervision of the sanitary official.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The report of the Government Analyst on the samples of water analysed in the month of June was submitted, and showed the water to be of an usual of excellent quality.

## TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

## EIGHT MEN WASHED OVERBOARD BETWEEN ADEN AND COLOMBO.

The experiences of Capt. Von Dohren, of the Hamburg-American liner "Scandia," which arrived at Colombo on June 22 from Hamburg, on her way to the Far East, seem to have been of a most sensational nature during the voyage between Aden and Colombo.

Capt. Dohren has sent in the following report to the Master Attendant:—

Near Socotra, we had a very severe storm from S.S.W. with a heavy cross sea. An enormous sea spread over the poop; washed eight Chinese deck-passengers and two firemen overboard. Stopped and turned the ship. Saw no signs of the men.

The Times of Ceylon representative interviewed the skipper and gleaned the following particulars of the occurrence. The "Scandia" was in a passage as far as Suez. But the Red Sea was extremely hot. The Chinese passengers, seven men and two children, who were on their way home, much against the Captain's orders, slept on deck. Everything went well up to Socotra. Off the coast of Socotra the weather changed, and a terrific storm sprang up. The wind was blowing vehemently and the waves were mountain high. All on board spent a most anxious time. On Sunday, about 2 o'clock in the morning, the storm was at its height. The Chinamen were again on the deck asleep. Against the Captain's orders. Waves

SWEPT RIGHT ACROSS THE SHIP.

The Shanghai Watch Club has been con-

demned as a lottery and all its mail matter has been excluded from the Philippine mails, says the Manila Citizen. This action has been taken as the result of an opinion handed down by Acting Attorney-General George R. Harvey, at the suggestion of the director of posts who himself held the club to be a lottery with the view of making a profit.

In a conversation with the secretary we were informed with a twinkle of humour that shareholders and their agents in lodging their script for examination and payment had shown an intelligence and clarity well above the Singapore average in company matters. We were not surprised!

## TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

## FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The \$28,432,422.23 the exact net sum which under the Ordinance fell due to be paid on 4th July was by mutual arrangement settled up yesterday by dual common action in London and Singapore; says the Singapore Free Press of 2nd Inst.

Mr. W. A. Greig of Messrs. Boustead & Co. and Mr. Graham Paterson of Messrs. Paterson Simons & Co., two Directors, attended at the Treasury together with Mr. Resnic, the Secretary, and received payment by cheque of the \$10,595,022.23 which it had been agreed should be paid in Singapore; on receipt it was at once banked. A great deal of praise is due to those responsible for the financial arrangements by which the dual payment and distribution have been carried out, which arrangements have been rendered more difficult in so much as at the last hour amendments were made providing for members to receive part payment by allotments of Straits Loan. As stated, the funds were paid over yesterday, and on the same day cheques were issued to all members for interest under the Ordinance up to 30th June, and today cheques for the distribution of the \$28,000,000 will be issued in Singapore and London, shareholders should thus lose no interest on their capital funds. It is a small piece of organisation and one, which would entail much foresight and tact in dealing with the Crown agents and local Government.

We are courteously informed that the company's shareholders applied for and received allotment of Straits Loan to a total of £75,102,000 which includes of course a large slice for the F.M.S. Government holding.

In a conversation with the secretary we were informed with a twinkle of humour that shareholders and their agents in lodging their script for examination and payment had shown an intelligence and clarity well above the Singapore average in company matters. We were not surprised!

## SHANGHAI WATCH CLUB.

The Shanghai Watch Club has been con-

demned as a lottery and all its mail matter has been excluded from the Philippine mails,

says the Manila Citizen. This action has been taken as the result of an opinion handed down by Acting Attorney-General George R. Harvey, at the suggestion of the director of posts who himself held the club to be a lottery with the view of making a profit.

In his opinion the acting attorney general explains that the plan of the concerto, as appears by the circular it sends through the mails, is to secure agents to form watch clubs in different countries, each club to consist of 40 members, and every member must agree to weekly instalments of \$1 each, or its equivalent.

A weekly drawing is held and the person holding the lucky number is forwarded a watch without further additional payments, or in default of winning a watch before the last payment is made, each member is given a watch upon making the 40th payment.

Some time ago the commission passed an act prohibiting the importation and sale, the giving away, use and possession of lottery tickets and lottery advertising matter and makes it also unlawful to import into the Philippines Islands through the mails any such ticket or advertisement. The act does not define the word lottery, however.

This decision may not only affect the Shanghai Watch Club but similar schemes in Manilla by local enterprise which embrace the elements of procuring, through lot or chance, and presents great opportunities it would be well for Americans to carefully study, its conditions.

The Chinese passengers were employees of the Hamburg-American Line. The Captain of the "Scandia" is an experienced sailor. He has been engaged in the Far Eastern trade for over seventeen years, and is well-known at this port. Referring to the storm, he says: "I never experienced such a storm in my life."

## JAPAN'S TRADE FIELD IN CHINA.

## JAPANESE CONSUL URGES HIS PEOPLE TOWARD YANTZEE DISTRICT.

U.S. Consul Tharwell Haynes, of Nanking, furnishes a report, written by the Japanese consul-general at Tientsin, who urges that Japan direct its attention to securing trade in the Yangtze district of China. The advice given by the consul-general is worthy of emulation, and as the field is an inviting one and presents great opportunities it would be well for Americans to carefully study its conditions. The report of the Japanese consul-general follows:

"The promotion of the Japan-China trade will, as a matter of course, involve no small amount of competition against foreign countries. Japan is a rival feared by foreign nations, owing to many reasons obvious to the most superficial observers, namely, topographically, its nearest in situation, the similarity of customs and manners, the identity of aesthetic tastes and conformity in the standard of living. These and other things place the Japanese in a position of advantage compared with other nations. It was customary among those engaged in Chinese trade to complain about the high rate of interest on money, but since our monetary relations are growing cosmopolitan in nature we are gradually emerging from this hampered state of affairs. Keen and pushing as the Japanese are in business, the fact is that they have not yet done much toward the creation of practically profitable firms in these districts.

The reasons will amply show that the inactivity of our trade with China is to be attributed to the lack of real efforts on our part. My stay in north China, extending over six years, has enabled me to form pretty accurate opinions on our trade with China which has made a striking progress during those years. Not only in the volume of business done, but also in matters of shipping, Japan is proving herself to be a strong rival of England.

"There is no question," says the attorney general in closing, "that the scheme under consideration has in it all the essential elements of a lottery, namely, the use of lot or chance, so'd for a consideration to determine the right to ownership to something of greater value than the amount paid for the lot or chance. I am therefore of the opinion that this scheme of the Shanghai Watch Club when measured by the standard of the authorities herein cited, is not to be applied in the manner in which it is set forth in its circulars, a lottery pure and simple and comes within the purview of Act 523."

This club, as appears from its circulars, was organized by two Americans well known in Manila. H. J. Black, formerly of the bureau of supplies, and B. Lichtig, formerly with Castle Bros. Wolf and Sons. The head office is in Shanghai and branches are in Hankow, Macao, Tientsin, Canton, Soochow and Hongkong.

THE UNREST IN KWANTUNG.

The following Imperial decree dated the 1st inst. appears in the N.C.D. News:

Owing to the recent unrest in the Chingchow prefecture, caused by evil characters opposing the levy of certain taxes, we commanded Chow Fu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs provinces, to investigate the conduct of those officials whose actions in this matter created the unrest, so that they may be denounced and punished therefor. According to the telegraphic report of the said Viceroy Chow Fu, now received, it appears that he instituted the Taotai of the Lien-Ching Intendancy, Wang Ping-en, to take steps at once to reduce or stop the levy of taxes wherever possible. In stead of obeying at once the said Taotai procrastinated and at a late date issued proclamations on the subject, thereby bringing about a crisis by his foolish conduct. Furthermore when the desperadoes concerned started in earnest to cause an insurrection, the Taotai again showed incapacity by failing to strike at the insurgents promptly and so suppress them without further trouble. Again, Ho Chang-tsing, the Acting Major-General of the Peihai (Pakhoi) Circuit, knew only how to stand tight within his entrenchments, so that it enabled the insurgents to have a free hand and encourage others to join them. This continued so long that it is evident that the said Major-General has been guilty of cowardice and incapacity. We, therefore, hereby command both Wang Ping-en, Taotai of the Lien-ching Intendancy of Kwantung, and Ho Chang-tsing, Major-General of the Peihai Circuit of the same province, to be forthwith cashiered. With regard to the conduct of Ku Yung-mou, Acting Independent Sub-prefect of Chingchow, he has been guilty of neglect of duty, in that he failed to take proper measures at the beginning of the unrest and to report at once to his superior officers the state of affairs within his jurisdiction. In a word, the said

business men to start and form business connections there at the earliest opportunity.

This being once done, if business can be worked up to such a point of activity that about one-half of the Chinese trade is secured by us, then Japan can maintain her own against the leading powers of the world, as in that case her financial position will be greatly strengthened. I do not see any reason why the Japanese should trouble themselves about visiting America or Australia to make their fortunes. Is there not a gold mine discovered by them, quite within the reach and scope of their influence. Westward the star of business takes its way.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

THE PROPOSED SHANGHAI EXHIBITION.

As the proposal to hold an International Ex-

hibition of foreign manufacturers in Shanghai's fair to meet with a generous measure of support in Europe, America and Japan, as well as in British Colonies, the work of building up local guarantee fund has now been started, and the following sums have been guaranteed.

It is suggested that the exhibition should be held in 1909, and consequently no time should be lost in securing the requisite guarantee fund, which is only a preliminary step towards the larger task of inaugurating a successful exhibition.

The amounts guaranteed on 4th inst. are—

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. \$5,000. Tis.

Bank ..... 5,000. —

A. R. Burkill & Son ..... 1,000. —

Andersen, Meyer & Co. ..... 1,000. —

Gibb Livingston & Co. ..... 1,000. —

D. Sillett, Esq. ..... 500. —

12,500. 5,000.

COMMANDANT MAUGER, who has been seriously ill from concussion of the brain as the result of a motor-car accident on June 4th, was able to leave the Shanghai General Hospital on 30th June, and stayed for a day at the Hotel des Colonies. His recovery was not permanent.

Mr. Lau Cho Pak, it is not for culinary purposes it should be granted.

OVERCROWDING.

During the month of June 200 persons were ordered by the magistrates to vacate over-

crowded floors, according to the report of the magistrate submitted.

The Hon. the Registrar General minutes: Are floors ever re-tilled after a prosecut-

## THE TAIRHEN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

## A MORNING'S WORK.

A Taishen message to the N.C.D. News gives the provisional Regulations of the Customs House of the leased district of Kwantung, as published by General Ostelin, Governor-General of Kwantung. The Customs House was opened on Monday, the 1st instant.

The Regulation reads:—

Article I.—On foreign articles imported from abroad or articles made of foreign materials, when imported into the interior, Customs duty shall be imposed.

On foreign articles imported from Chinese open ports, when imported into the interior, import duty shall be imposed, when the official receipt for the duty cannot be produced.

When foreign articles imported from Chinese open ports, when imported into the interior, import duty shall be

## FRENCH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

## PROPOSED CELEBRATIONS AT CANTON.

11th inst.

Just as the 4th of July is the great American festival so the 14th July is the Frenchman's opportunity for his innate love of enjoyment. This year the French community in Hongkong is to dispose itself in the Shamian and in order to allow Hongkong residents an opportunity of witnessing the celebrations at Shamian of the French National Fete, a picnic is being organised on board the s.s. *Pure Beau*. The vessel will leave Hongkong on Saturday first at 11 a.m. from the Wing Lok Street wharf, and will arrive again for Hongkong about midnight. The project which is organised at the request of the committee of the Fete at Shamian, gives residents in Hongkong an opportunity of visiting the City, and also of taking part in the afternoon festivals, as well as to see the display of fireworks in the evening in front of the French Concession. The programme is as follows:—Samedi soir—from 5 to 7, musique au jardin français; from 9.30 to 11.30, grand concert. Dimanche:—Salves d'artillerie 8.20 a.m., concours réguis au marin français; 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., réception au Consulat de France à bord du s.s. *Pure Beau*; 4 p.m., sports au concours entre les équipages des navires de guerre, Anglaise, Allemandes, Américaines et Françaises; de 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., musique durant les exercices, etc., etc., illumination de la Concession Française et à 9.30 grand feu d'artifice.

## BELIN'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

The twelfth annual report states:—The business has continued to make satisfactory progress, the profit, inclusive of the amount brought forward from previous years, showing a credit balance of £1,404 3s. 8d. The directors recommend that this amount be allocated as follows:—To set aside £48 8s. 3d. 18 "Reserve" for bad and doubtful debts and depreciation on stock, &c., to write £60 off "Purchase of Trading Rights," to pay a dividend of 1 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax, absorbing £480 less, and to carry forward £6 8s 5d. to the next account; the sum carried includes provision for payment on June 1st of the sum of £500 off the debenture, in terms of the bond.

## SOUTH CHINA DISTURBANCES.

## LONDON COMMENTS.

Mr. F. A. McKenzie, whose recently published book "The Unveiled East," has attracted some attention, has been expressing his opinions in a contemporary as to the present unrest in China. He takes the view, which we expressed in our last issue, says the *London & China Express*, that the situation affords good occasion for watchfulness, but none for acute alarm. The rebellion in the Southern Provinces, which has now reached so serious a stage, is only one of several symptoms of grave disturbances that have made their appearance during the past half-year. The Revolutionary Party, which aims at overthrowing the present Manchu ruling family and putting a purely Chinese Emperor on the throne, has recently shown renewed life. There has been also a recrudescence of the activity of secret societies. The primary cause of the present rising in Kwangtung and Kwangsi is purely economic. As all the world knows, Central China has been suffering from severe famine. Many thousands of people have died and are dying from absolute starvation. This famine has naturally affected the price of food in the south. In addition, heavy floods last year swept a considerable part of the southern rice crop away, and there has been a drought recently which made the transit of food supplies along the waterways slow and costly. The peasantry of the two Kwangs have felt the pinch of hunger. They are, as is well known, a turbulent and somewhat passionate people, men from whom the river pirates of the south are recruited, and from whose country rebellion after rebellion has started in the past. They are not of the kind that calmly endure want. The Chinese Government is paternal, and if the people lack food the authorities are expected to provide it for them.

In some further observations Mr. McKenzie is of opinion that while the marked absence of anti-foreign feeling has been a notable factor so far, it would be too much to say that foreigners are in no danger. China, says Mr. McKenzie, believes, rightly or wrongly, that the German Foreign Office desires an opportunity for national assertion in the Far East. The memory of Shantung is burnt into Chinese brains, and there is nothing the responsible officials are more anxious to avoid than the repetition of a massacre which gave excuse for German action there. Since the Boxer movement in 1900, it has been the tendency of European observers to regard spasmodic uprisings in China too seriously, and to attribute to them too wide a meaning. Thus at the beginning of 1906 numbers of Europeans throughout China were convinced that the Empire was then on the eve of serious anti-foreign troubles. But while this may make us wary of hastily taking an alarmist view, it would be folly, remarks Mr. McKenzie, to deny the fact that the present rising is graver than anything the Empire has seen since the momentous days of 1900. The ferment caused by the Reform Movement, the revolutionary ideas carefully fostered by the great army of fourteen thousand youths studying last year in Japan, and the changing economic conditions brought about by the partial introduction of Western civilisation, are all making themselves felt. A few more victories by the rebels, such as they have already gained in several places against the Imperial troops, will enormously increase their numbers. The Revolutionary Party, their natural ally, has arms, money, and organisation. In Mr. McKenzie's opinion, if the anti-dynastic revolutionaries and the peasant rebels work together, the situation will at once take a more sinister aspect.

## BANGKOK PADDY CROP.

People in Bangkok, especially traders in rice, looking forward to a bumper crop this year, as the rains began in good time and are not excessive. Evidently, this is not the case at all over Siam. A headman of a village in the Anthong district says that there had been too much rain and water in some parts of the country. The superfluity of water kills the young paddy shoots, where the land is low. It is not perhaps well known that after the seeds are sown and before transplantation, the water rises in the fields and the paddy crop keeps pace with the rise in water, always holding its head above the level of water. But the paddy plant should not be too young, or else it will be killed by being submerged in water. We hear that this is the case in many places, and a little more of rain or any further influx of water at the present time will shatter the fond hopes of a bumper crop.—*Siam Observer*.

## HARBOUR COLLISION.

## COURT OF INQUIRY.

At the Harbour Office, last Monday afternoon, Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, held an inquiry into the circumstances touching the collision between the launch *Fook On* and the River Steamer *Hengshan*, at 11.30 p.m. on the 28th June, while the *Fook On* was back in from Hillier Street wharf. With Commander Taylor, sitting as a Marine Court, were Lieut. Henry Butterworth, R.M., H.M.S. *Tamar*, Edward Beetham, master of the s.s. *Empress of India*, Alfred Stoker, master of the *Woolwich*, and Henry W. Walker, master of the s.s. *Kwong Yang*. The note convening the Court was read and the letter of Captain R. Dowsett Thomas of the s.s. *Hengshan* asking for an inquiry.

The inquiry into the collision between the s.s. *Hengshan* and the steam launch *Fook On* was concluded last Wednesday afternoon before the Marine Court, the members of which were Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., (President), Lieutenant H. Butterworth, R.M., H.M.S. *Tamar*, Captain E. Beetham, s.s. *Empress of India*, Captain A. Stoker, s.s. *Woolwich*, and Captain H. W. Walker of the s.s. *Kwong Yang*.

The engine of the launch *Fook On* said he was in the engine room at the time of the collision. On leaving the pier the launch went astern with her engines for about one minute. Then the coxswain shouted to him to go ahead, which he did. Li Muk was the man who told him to go ahead. After going ahead for three or four seconds the *Hengshan* struck the launch. The witness climbed up on to the steamer. He saw the coxswain in the water, and noticed a passing sampan pick him up.

Sergeant Jackson, who was in charge of No. 7 Police launch, said he arrived just after the collision and picked up one man out of the water, the remainder were picked up by a sampan. Afterwards witness took these four men aboard the *Hengshan*. They were all wet.

The Court found that a panic occurred on the *Fook On* which was intensified by the breaking of the bell-wire. That, in consequence, everyone on board the launch left their stations, and no steps were taken to avoid collision. They considered it would have been more satisfactory if more accurate note had been taken in the engine room of the *Hengshan* at the times at which the several signals on the telegraph were made. They held that the officers of the *Hengshan* were acquitted from all blame, and that the coxswain of the *Fook On* was guilty of an error of judgment.

## FALLING TO STOP.

P.C. Henry Clarke charged Lui Shu, a boatwoman of licensed fishing-boat No. 18905, with failing to stop when called upon to do so by the Police. When she was eventually chased and overtaken the boat was searched but nothing suspicious was found on board.

Defendant had no reason to deduce for not stopping, and was convicted and fined \$10 with the usual alternative.

## MARINE COURT.

## AN INDEPENDENT QUARTERMASTER.

At the Marine Court last Wednesday before Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate and Harbour Master, Michael Walsh, quartermaster of the s.s. *Athenian*, was charged with being absent without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship and from his duty on the 6th and 8th inst., in Victoria harbour.

E. Bridge, chief officer of the s.s. *Athenian*, prosecuted.

Prosecutor said that the defendant absented himself from the ship on the 6th and again on the 8th inst. He did not have leave for such absence.

Defendant said he had been in the habit of going ashore, when on other ships, when he wanted to. In this ship he had always previously asked leave.

His Worship convicted defendant and sentenced him to undergo three weeks' hard labour, but to be put on board if the steamer sailed before the expiration of the term, and to forfeit twelve days' pay.

## OBSTRUCTING THE FAIRWAY.

Five boatmen were charged, at the instance of P.C. Edwin Downie, with making fast to the s.s. *Moyne* in such a way as to prevent the free access of other vessels to the Fairway.

The first defendant produced a letter from the captain of the s.s. *Moyne*, which stated that defendant's boat was engaged by the writer, and had his permission to do so, for taking him to and from the shore.

Prosecutor said that the boats were tied up to the s.s. *Moyne*, which was lying at Butterfield and Swire's buoy on the north side of the Central Fairway, and were causing an obstruction.

Witnesses warned them to cast off and they did so, but immediately returned and made fast again.

The first defendant was discharged. The other four had nothing to say in their own defence, and were convicted and fined \$10 each of one month's imprisonment.

## THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what force, naval, military, and police, was available at Shanghai for the defence of British merchants and of British trade.

Sir E. Grey: On December 31 last the force available for the defence of the European community in the international settlement at Shanghai was as follows:—Volunteers, 44 officers and 930 non-commissioned officers and men, Police, European, 130; Indian, 201; Chinese, 753. In addition, foreign warships of small draught can ascend the river as far as Shanghai, and large ships can get to within 15 miles of Shanghai. It frequently happens that one or more foreign warships are lying in the river.

## THE RETURN OF GENERAL KUROKI.

## INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

General Kuroki, Lieutenant-General Kishimoto, Major-General Umezawa, and several other officers, who represented the Japanese army at the International Army and Navy celebration at Jameson's, arrived at Yokohama on Thursday morning by the *Kaga-maru* from Seattle. At first, it was arranged that the General and suite should make a short stay in the upper rooms of the Harbour office before the departure of their train, but in view of the outbreak of plague in Yokohama, this arrangement was abandoned and they remained on board the steamer. The representative of the War Office, Governor Subu, and Baroness Kuroki, wife of the General and their sons, met the General on board.

The party proceeded to Tokio by the 10.40 a.m. train. At Hambashi station, the General was greeted by a large crowd of high personages, including Marquis Salopji, Mr. Makino, Minister for Education, Admiral Togo, General Nogi, General Oku, and Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokio.

Speaking to a representative of the *Asahi* on board the *Kaga-maru*, General Kuroki stated that what most distressed him during his visit to the United States was that he had been besieged by journalists. "No sooner," added the General, "than I arrived here, I have received an attack from you." Turning to his experience in the United States, the General remarked that he had received reception after reception from officials and private persons, and he was unable to express his thanks for the good will shown by the Americans all the time. Everything in that great country was continental, and of a huge scale. He had also to contend with speeches and addresses at every place he visited. The Americans were generally great speakers, and fond of speeches.

General Umezawa was also interviewed, and said that during the 40 days he had spent in the United States, he had travelled a distance of about 70,000 miles. This seemed an enormous distance, but he had been carried about with marvellous rapidity by train and motor cars. In reference to the American army, the General stated that the army was complete in all respects, and from the arms and barracks accommodation nothing desirable was left undone. The officers and men were physically perfect, and were as fine as the Russians in appearance. He attended the military review and marchpast, but nothing particularly superior to the Japanese troops was noticed in their movements. In this respect the American army furnished no lessons to be learned by the Japanese.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## A REMINDER.

Objection was taken to the tone of the memorial, and also to its subject. It reminds me, Sir, of that well-known story of Dick Steele, who once built himself a pretty private theatre, and wishing to try whether it was well-adapted for hearing, placed himself in a remote part of the gallery, and begged the carpenter who had built the house to speak up from the stage. The man at first said he was unaccustomed to public speaking, but was told to say whatever was uppermost in his mind. After a moment he began, in a voice perfectly audible: "Sir Richard Steele, I say, for three months past me and my men have been a working in this theatre, and we've never seen the colour of your honour's money. We will be very much obliged if you will pay it directly, for until you do we won't drive in another nail!" Sir Richard said that his friend's elocution was perfect, but that he didn't like his subject much.

This is the question: that the Japanese must solve in connection with the present difficulty with the United States, continues Count Okuma, that he has been exerting himself to the other day slighting reference made to a currency memorial presented to the Diplomatic Body in Peking by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin. I suppose there are some newspapermen who are so used to dashing down their thoughts on any and every subject at a moment's notice, that they occasionally find themselves in for a long article on subjects with which they have not the slightest acquaintance. It was evidently so in this case, and I have been waiting for some one who has the good of the Chinese Government at heart to expose the false reasoning of the scribbler in question. It would be a great pity if the able officials, who govern this province, were allowed to believe that a fixed gold exchange rate only, I am confident, however, that the able men who serve under Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, are not to be deceived by the sophistry of anonymous newspaper writers.

## CHINA'S CURRENCY.

## THE HONGKONG MEMORIAL.

"Wayfarer" writes in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* under date 28th ult.:—

I was sorry to see in one of your contemporaries the other day slighting reference made to a currency memorial presented to the Diplomatic Body in Peking by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin. I suppose there are some newspapermen who are so used to dashing down their thoughts on any and every subject at a moment's notice, that they occasionally find themselves in for a long article on subjects with which they have not the slightest acquaintance. It was evidently so in this case, and I have been waiting for some one who has the good of the Chinese Government at heart to expose the false reasoning of the scribbler in question. It would be a great pity if the able officials, who govern this province, were allowed to believe that a fixed gold exchange rate only, I am confident, however, that the able men who serve under Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, are not to be deceived by the sophistry of anonymous newspaper writers.

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The Chinese Government may say the same of currency reform. They long ago undertook to institute an uniform coin, they have talked about the matter, they have promised and promised, but, when reminded of their solemn obligation, given in Treaty to a friendly power, they reply "we don't like your subject much."

## CHINA WILL BENEFIT.

But, Sir, the point I wish to make is that it is China—the Chinese Government and the Chinese people—who will benefit most by a uniform currency. Very strong foreign interests are opposed to any curtailment of the free importation of silver, but it has been proved to the Chinese Government that the reform would benefit them financially in a remarkable degree.

A letter to the papers is hardly the place to go deeply into academic discussions, but I cannot refrain from placing on record the entire approval with which most thinking foreigners would view any step taken by the Chinese Government to institute an uniform coinage, with the ultimate object of securing the stability of the gold exchange.

For good or ill, China is inseparably bound up with the people of other great Powers. The Japanese should demand from the United States only that which is recognised by President Roosevelt; and nothing more, and the Americans should only wait and practice the instructions of President Roosevelt in the treatment of the Japanese, and no more. The Japanese must continue to demand their privilages on this point, concludes the Count.

## CONSTITUTIONAL APPROVAL.

The Municipal Council of Osaka has decided to celebrate the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese Agreement. The estimate of the expense for the occasion was to be submitted to the Municipal Assembly on and inst.

The Kobo Municipal authorities have in contemplation a similar celebration, and a special meeting of the Municipal Council will be called shortly to consider the proposal.

At a meeting on Friday of the Council of the Constitutional party, Mr. Motoo, chairman of the committee, stated that the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese Agreement was a matter of congratulation for the Empire. Many members of the Constitutional party desired that the sentiments of the party toward the Agreement should be expressed, and the committee appreciated the necessity of such a course being taken. To obtain the vote of the committee on such a course, the present meeting was called, and the following resolution was adopted and unanimously adopted:—

"That the Franco-Japanese Agreement is concluded respects the independence of China, the principle of equal opportunity for all nations in China, and also as to the security of the respective positions and territories in the conflict of Asia of the two signatory Powers. We are not only convinced of the great advantages of the Agreement in maintaining the peace of the Orient, but it will go a long way in furthering the interests of both countries. We therefore welcome the conclusion of the Agreement, and hope that the friendly relations existing between the two Powers will increase in cordiality."

## KULINGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

## HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 18th June, 1907.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, W. Kruse Huang (Treasurer), S. Ohya, W. Wilson, and the Health Officer, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.

The Superintendent of Police reports a series of robberies which have taken place recently, and he is directed to ascertain from the British Consul whether some arrangement with the Singapore and Hongkong authorities cannot be come to, by which the Police would be furnished with photographs and detailed descriptions of all bad characters reported to the Amyot. He is also directed to come to some more satisfactory arrangement as regards the Ma.

On the motion of Mr. Bowra, it is decided to drain and fill in some low-lying ground opposite the house occupied by Mr. Armour, and to improve the drainage of the road.

The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been heard in the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons, Assault 2, Fighting 1, Debt 4, Obstruction 1, Failing to report a case of plague 1.

Summary Arrests.—Committing a nuisance, and Meters. Ogata and Karchima, barristers, defended the case.

Prosecutor Goto conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Ogata and Karchima, barristers, defended the case.

Prosecutor Goto stated that the infringement of the trade-mark of Messrs. Buchanan's whisky by the accused was fully established by the evidence, as stated in the indictment, yet the Court of First Instance unlawfully acquitted the accused. Prosecuter recommended that the case should be re-heard.

**"HAICHANGS" ENGINEER DROWNED.****UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT AT SWATOW.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Swatow, 8th July.  
A sad accident happened here on the night of the 2nd inst. which resulted in the death of Mr. McNair, Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Haichang*.

It appears the deceased was coming on board about 10 p.m., when, owing to the ill-lit state of the jetty, he missed his footing and fell into the water. The accident was noticed by a coolie, who reported the matter when all hope of rescue had passed. The body has since been recovered and buried, the funeral being largely attended.

**UNDERTAKERS AND MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.****A CHINESE SUPERSTITION.**

Wong Kam Tsun, an undertaker, residing at No. 21, Aplicau, was charged before Mr. F. A. Harcourt, at the Police Court, on the 10th inst., with obtaining forty cents from Cheung Ngan Pao, at Aberdeen, on the 6th inst., under false pretences.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Dymond, who prosecuted, said that the complainant was the master of a marriage boat. The Chinese, he went on by way of explanation, are superstitious people and they consider it bad luck to have an undertaker present on one of these marriage boats while a marriage ceremony is in progress. For some time past, continued the inspector, a number of undertakers or their folk have constantly boarded these boats while a marriage ceremony was on and refused to leave until they were paid to do so.

The complainant stated that at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th instant the accused came on board his boat. At the time a marriage was taking place. When asked what he wanted on board defendant stated that he came to collect forty cents for "qua chi" (melon seeds). Witness handed the accused the money.

His Worship—There is no "false pretences" in that.

Inspector Dymond attempted to get further information from the complainant, but it was useless. The witness was handed a printed form and he was asked if he recognised it. This piece of paper was what the accused was alleged to have handed to the complainant, saying it came from the Registrar-General. Witness complained of his bad eyes and stated that he had never seen the paper before.

Inspector Dymond observed that the complainant was keeping back certain things from the Court. He was very communicative when accused, was arrested, but refused to say any more when he heard that the man was going to be charged. In fact, the inspector concluded, he objected to having accused charged.

His Worship said there was an evidence given that would warrant a conviction. He termed the complainant a "bold" witness, and discharged the accused with a caution.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.****ANNUAL REPORT.**

The directors of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, report that the adverse conditions of trade mentioned in the last report unfortunately continued in an accentuated form during 1906, and the superabundance of tonnage on the coast caused low rates of freight throughout the year, the relief by homeward clearances being slow in reducing competition. There has since, however, been considerable reduction in shipping by diversion elsewhere, and a return to more normal conditions is now taking place, as it did when over-supply after the China-Japanese War, 1895, required time for dispersion. A typhoon of exceptional violence swept over Hongkong in September, causing extensive damage to shipping and property; but the steamers of the company, fortunately, escaped with but little injury; indeed, during the year no serious casualty has occurred, and the underwriting account has the substantial balance of £270,000 at its credit. The directors, notwithstanding the difficulties of the year, have again allocated a very large sum to the depreciation of the fleet (£72,833), which has been provided by the transfers from exchange and underwriting accounts and from the general reserve fund, and after meeting all expenses for the year, there remains a balance of £6,000, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 2½ per cent., carrying forward £3,694 to 1907. The *Luong Wo*, a steamer constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for the company's Yangtze service, has been added to the fleet, and since the closing of the accounts for the year 1906 the small steamer *Columbia* has been sold. The articles of association have been revised, and the capital, formerly represented by £10 shares, has been divided into equal moieties represented by preferred ordinary shares, which carry a cumulative dividend of 6 per cent., and deferred ordinary shares. The directors propose shortly to make an issue of debentures, in order that the indebtedness of the company may be consolidated. Particulars will be sent to shareholders and an opportunity afforded them of participating in the issue.

**WATER POLO.****V.R.C. v. R.H.K.Y.C.**

The first Water Polo match was played last Tuesday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure, before a very large gathering of spectators. The teams were: V.R.C.—H. A. Lamport (Capt.), A. V. Barros; J. M. Roza Pereira, L. Le Britton, F. de Rosa, J. M. Lopes and J. W. Bainbridge; R. H. K. Y.C.—F. A. Biden (Capt.), R. B. Beattie, G. C. Franklin, H. W. Lester, J. W. Wishart, E. W. Carpenter and Linton. The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club men seemed to have had the game pretty well to themselves and Franklin had very little trouble in scoring the first goal just before the whistle went for half time. After play was resumed Pereira was not long in equalising for the V.R.C. and the game ended in a draw. For the V.R.C., Lamport, Barros and Pereira played an excellent game, but the remainder of the team made a rather poor show.

The Yacht Club team seemed to have improved considerably and stand very good chance of carrying off the shield this year.

**V.R.C. v. 87TH CO. R.G.A.**

Another friendly match was played last Wednesday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure, which resulted in a win for the V.R.C. by 3 goals to one. The first half was a very hard and fast one, and the first goal was scored by Gunner Fullwin for the 87th Co. R.G.A. During the first half the V.R.C. men had many good tries, but could not succeed in getting the ball in. But in the second half, the V.R.C. men played very well, and managed to score three goals, all to the credit of N. H. Alves. The V.R.C. team were as follows:—L. E. Lamport (Capt.), F. K. Tata, O. R. Chunyoy, P. M. Ramundo, A. J. V. Ribeiro, N. H. Alves and Bayar.

**DEATH OF MR. J. M. BASA.****A PROMINENT FILIPINO LEADER.**

10th Inst.

The death occurred at his residence, 7 Semedios Terrace, to-day, of Mr. Jose Maria Basa, one of the best known members of the Filipino community in Hongkong. Mr. Basa had been sailing for some time and passed away at the age of 71 years. In his youth Mr. Basa was a staunch adherent of the independence movement, which had for its object the overthrowing of the Spanish Government in the Philippines and some thirty years ago was banished. He came to Hongkong and began business as a merchant, in which he proved very successful. At the same time he was always identified with the aspirations of the Filipino party and was the head of the Junta in Hongkong, being, moreover, entitled to that honour among his compatriots as the "Father" of the Filipinos in the Colony. Mr. Basa was a familiar figure in local circles and was highly respected. He leaves two sons and five daughters to mourn his loss. The funeral takes place at 7.30 to-morrow morning from his residence to Happy Valley.

**WHAT ABOUT THE S.S. "NATHERTON" TONIGHT?**

Mr. Thos. Buchanan, chief engineer of the s.s. *Tinhow*, writes in the *Singapore Free Press* of 4th inst.:—I take the liberty of addressing this article to you, which possibly may find a place in your instructive and influential paper. I have overheard gentlemen of importance connected with this settlement asking one another what is to become of the *Netherthon*. The question was generally answered as, "Well, I reckon she will be broken up for what she can return in dollars." Still the mechanical plant is good and perhaps a buyer could be found for it. Personally I have an idea and I trust it conveys at least with it a little horse-sense. Having examined the *Netherthon* I recognise the weakness of the forward section of the hull; no doubt this part is greatly supported by modern flat bottom and nature's buoyancy. Now I do not for a minute consider the *Netherthon* capable of ploughing the ocean again (unless of course an enormous sum of money were expended) but I believe she could be turned to a good purpose as she stands. My geography of this settlement is not very extensive, and as I am only about one year old I have no knowledge of the Chinese principally around Hongkong and Shanghai, there may be unknown to me some growing place around here that could be doing with an electrical power station. As the marine type of engine is greatly used in this work both in Britain and U.S. then one has the plant all ready, when the propeller shaft is disconnected, and dynamo hooked on, there is no rental to pay and no duty, your power house is there and on the high seas again by an ingenious method which I prefer to receive from this letter, I believe the forward section of the vessel to be capable of supporting weight, and could be connected into ice or storage depository, mechanical and refrigerating effect being also a supplement from main engines. There are so many points connected with those ideas which I have vaguely mentioned here that it would take no longer time than I can at present afford to write out. However, as these ideas are already made known by myself to the firm of Messrs. Huttonbach & Bros, they are in a manner now slightly public property, yet they did not interest the firm mentioned. Trusting this may be an inspiration to others to possibly better my ideas, for it appears to me a pity to have to break up what is practically new ship, and thanking you in anticipation.

**INDO-JAPANESE TRADE.****VIEWS OF MR. MORITA.**

Mr. Morita, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, spent a few days in Osaka on his way to India for the inspection of the condition of trade there. On 27th ult. Mr. Morita's delivered speech at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, taking for his subject the trade of India.

The growth of trade between Japan and India, said Mr. Morita, would depend upon Osaka. It was for this reason that he had devoted a few days to spend in Osaka on his way to India to hear the views and plans of Osaka business-men on the question. A few years ago, continued the speaker, investigations were made into the trade between Japan and India, and the result was astonishing. He pointed out that there was constant steamship communication between the two countries, and drafts could be freely drawn through the Picc Bank. The population of India was 300,000,000, most of whom were farmers, and looked for their supply of manufactured goods to other countries. The annual exports and imports amounted to Yen 500,000,000, of which suni Yen 500,000,000 represented imports. It was surprising that with so great an advantage of close communication Japan supplied only one per cent. of the imports. Of the remainder Great Britain supplied 64 per cent., Belgium 4 per cent., Russia and Australia each between 2 and 3 per cent.

Mr. Morita asked the reason that such a small trade was done by Japanese with India when she had such an advantageous position. It was not due to the lack of supply of articles which were wanted by the Indian people. Japan was abundantly producing such articles. There must be some special cause which was responsible for the slow development of the trade, and he was going to India for the purpose of finding out the hidden obstacles.

Turning to exports from India, which annually amounted to Yen 1,000,000,000, Mr. Morita remarked that Great Britain took 27 per cent., China 11 per cent., Germany 9 per cent., the United States and France each 6 per cent., and Japan 5 per cent. Japan was producing articles suitable for the needs of the Indian people, and yet Japan was buying from India almost double the quantity she was selling. Knitted goods, which were largely produced in Osaka, formed the principal line of Indian imports. The annual value of articles under this heading imported into India was about Yen 500,000,000, and India was buying glassware to the value of Yen 500,000,000, but Japan was selling not more than Yen 100,000. The value of matches imported was about Yen 4,000,000, but Japan was selling to India only Yen 800,000 worth.

In conclusion, Mr. Morita stated that *kokaku* (alk fabric) which at first formed an important line of export, was replaced by cheaper figured *katki*. He found the loss of the market of *kokaku* was due to unprincipled tactics of certain Indian merchants of Yokohama. Entrapped, by their methods, Japanese dealers started competing among themselves, with the usual result of deterioration of quality. The Indian people could afford to buy *kokaku*, but Japanese merchants supplied them with cheaper or coarsely figured *katki*, and were thus attempting to kill the taste of the Indian people for finer silk.

While the Japanese were thus losing, the Indian merchants of Yokohama were making large profits. The Japanese merchants must be very careful, as such incidents might be the cause of the slow development of the market of Japanese goods in India.

**KAUB AUSTRALIAN G. M. CO.**

General Manager's report for 4 weeks ending June 15th, 1907.

The mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 481 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review: made up of 103 ft. sinking, 14 ft. driving, and 334 ft. crosscutting, as against 496 ft. for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

Bukit Komai.—The Main Shaft has been sunk 17 ft., making a total depth of 54 ft. below 440 ft. Level.

440 ft. Level. Drive South.—This has been advanced 6 ft., making a total of 260 ft. The lode 47 in. wide gives an average value of 64 dwt.

440 ft. Level. Drive North.—This has been driven 11 ft., bringing the total to 262 ft. The lode 48 in. wide assays 54 dwt.

440 ft. Level North. Drive South or Footwall portion.—This end has been extended from 15 ft. to 42 ft.

The lode 57 in. wide assays 54 dwt.

From the N. 1 winze between the 340 ft. and the 440 ft. levels north a drive at about 30 ft. above the 440 ft. level has been taken south 4 ft. This is to leave a piece of poor ground as a support to the winze.

340 ft. Level North. Drive on Hanging Wall Branch.—To this has been added 9 ft., making a total of 114 ft. The lode 48 in. wide assays 61 dwt.

340 ft. Level. Crosscut East.—This has been taken from 14 ft. to 28 ft. and has passed through the East lode, which, at this point for a width of 36 in. assays 34 dwt. Preparations are now being made to sink a winze to connect with the 440 ft. level.

340 ft. Level South. No. 2 Winze.—This has been sunk 2 ft., making the total depth of 52 ft. The presence of bad air has prevented us from making any headway with this work.

240 ft. Level North. Drive on Branch from Stopes.—This has been driven 12 ft., making the total distance driven 90 ft. The lode 67 in. wide assays 54 dwt.

A winze has been started at about 75 ft. along the drive to connect with the 240 ft. level, through which we intend to pass the better stone now standing in the back.

Crosscutting for stopes filling—122 ft.

Stopes.—The following have been in operation:

Above the 440 ft. level: 2 stopes. Lode 86 in. wide, worth 4 dwt.

Above the 340 ft. level: 2 stopes. Lode 78 in. wide, worth 4 dwt.

Above the 240 ft. level: 2 stopes. Lode 90 in. wide, worth 31 dwt.

STOPES MINES.

100 ft. Level. Drive South.—Here 14 ft. has been driven making a total of 381 ft. The lode 86 in. wide gives an assay value of 10 dwt. per ton.

160 ft. Level. Drive North.—This has been extended from 69 ft. to 85 ft.

160 ft. Level. Drive North on East Lode.—This has been advanced 12 ft., making a total of 68 ft.

60 ft. Level. Drive South.—To this has been added 11 ft., making a total of 47 ft. The lode 46 in. wide assays 181 dwt.

Crosscut West of Shaft 60 ft. Level.—This has been taken from 42 ft. to 46 ft.

No. 3 Winze from Surface.—This has been deepened 10 ft., bringing the total depth to 83 ft. The water has greatly handicapped the work and operations are suspended whilst a boaster and steam pump are being got to work.

Crosscutting for stopes filling—38 ft.

Stopes.—Above the 60 ft. level: 1 stope. Lode 68 in. wide, worth 34 dwt.

Above the 60 ft. level: 1 stope. Lode 60 in. wide, worth 14 dwt.

BT. MALACCA.

A winze has been sunk in Malacca hill 66 ft. We intend from this to crosscut East to get under some of the old shallow workings to further explore the lode on this section.

Some 6 ft. of surface prospecting has been done on Bukit Stengah.

Stopes.—Below the No. 1 Level: 2 stopes. Lode 69 in. wide, worth 104 dwt. From here 156 tons have been broken and sent to the mill.

Plant and Machinery.—The Grit Mill at the Cyanide works is in full work.

The small tonnage crushed is accounted for by a breakdown in the mill transformer station and on the transmission line, this also delayed progress in the mine work.

MILLING RETURNS.

BT. KOMAI.

Stamps working: 40.

Period of work: 28 days, less lost time 4 days for repairs to electrical machinery and cleaning up.

Ore Milled.—Komai 1,805.

Stamps 857. Total 2,722 tons.

Amalgam collected 1,704 lbs, producing Retarded gold 665 lbs, assaying 34 dwt.

Smelted gold 605.33 oz.

Average yield per ton 1.97 dwt.

Average value of tailings 1.74 dwt.

BT. MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 24 days crushing 1,867 tons

surface ore and 156 "

tons mine ore.

Total tons 2,013.

Amalgam collected 524 lbs, producing Retarded gold 204 lbs, producing

Smelted gold 200 lbs.

Average yield per ton 1.97 dwt.

Total tons crushed 4,775.

Amalgam collected 2,228 lbs.

Smelted gold 805.53 oz.

Average yield per ton 3.35 dwt.

13th July.

**THE PIRATED "KEE CHONG."**  
The ss. *Kee Chong*, which was pirated the other day whilst coming to Canton from Chantun, was considerably damaged by the pirates. She has gone into dock for repairs.

**ELECTRIC ALARMS.**

The electric alarms of the Police Department have now been completed in the different shops and residences in Tai Po and the Police authorities are now collecting the cost of the bell and installation which amounts to seventy cents per shop.

**RECALL OF IMPERIAL CLAMMERS.**

A report in afloat that the Throne has given orders that all members of the Imperial clan, who are at present holding offices in the different provinces throughout the Empire, are to at once return to the Capital.

**REDUCING COST OF LIVING.**

H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu, seeing that the price of all commodities of daily necessity is at present high owing to the exaction of certain taxes on most articles, has written to Acting Provincial Judge, the Shan-Hou Chu and the Linlin Bureau ordering these officials to make inquiries into the taxes with a view of having some of them abolished.

**POLICE ORGANISATION.**

In accordance with instructions from the Central Government, the Acting Viceroy has ordered the Provincial Judge to ascertain the number of Police Forces that have been organised in the different districts and to abolish all the old guards, a'd to organise Police Forces in their stead, in those districts in which police departments have not yet been established.

**TELEPHONE SERVICE.**

A short time ago the C. M. S. N. Co. filed a complaint against the Canton Telephone operators for neglect of duty in receiving orders, and now another firm in Sheng-Mun-Tai Street has lodged a similar complaint with the authorities of the Bureau.

**ANTIMONY MINES.**

The output from the antimony mines in the Kuk Kong District for the first four months of this year is put at 235,000 carats.

**INDEMNITY PAYMENT.**

The Kwangtung authorities have remitted to Peking the share of this province towards the Indemnity Fund for the first half year of the current year.

**SALT BRUGOLING.**

H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu has instructed the Salt Commissioner to furnish him with a monthly return, from the first moon of the present year, of the salt sold to the different monopolies throughout the province, salt in hand, etc., so as to prevent salt smuggling which is supposed to be carried on on a large scale.

**PRICE OF RICE.**

The rice inspector of the Cheap Rice Disposal Bureau has reported that since the receipt of the wire stating that the prohibition of the exportation of rice from Kwangsi would be removed by the 1st day of the 6th moon, the price of rice has fallen perceptibly, thus showing how much Kwangtung depends on its sister province for the supply of this daily commodity.

A telegram received from Annam by the Canton Rice Disposal Office states that the ss. *Kum Ling* left that place with 30,000 bags of rice for Canton on the 10th instant.

**THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN INDO-CHINA.**

The section of the Paris press devoted to colonial interests is renewing the question of the fixation of the dollar in Indo-China. We (*L'Avant du Temps*) wish briefly to show the difficulties which must be faced in the attempt to solve this knotty problem. Cau Wo is the Far East with a silver currency conveniently regulate our account with the nations that have adopted a gold standard. In other words, money, or to speak more strictly, the value of silver is constantly fluctuating and officials and set less frequently suffer heavily by exchange when silver is depreciated. Our local budgets also, computed in francs and dollars, are better with the very great at difficulties.

The commission appointed in 1905 to study the monetary situation in Indo-China definitely decided in favour of establishing the Indo-Chinese budget in francs. This, however, was but a partial solution of the question, as although it would have protected the budgets against the fluctuation of the dollar, the monetary system of the country would have been left unchanged. As a matter of fact, the creditors of the Administration might have suddenly submitted to the caprices of exchange, but the taxpayers, constantly penalised by its fluctuation, must have regarded the partial remedy with great disfavour. Despite these difficulties, however, and the additional burden of complicating our books, which would follow the framing of the budget on the basis of the franc, it will, in our opinion, still be the best expedient that could be adopted.

On the other hand, it is proposed that we should follow the example of other countries in the East, such as Japan and India. In regard to the former, it has to be noted that the financial situation is not like that of Indo-China. If Japan had adopted a gold standard, it would have been due solely to the fact that she had received a large indemnity from China. We could not reckon upon such a possibility. As to India, we have already shown in an article which was published in this paper some months ago, the sacrifices India had to make, the demobilisation of a large accumulation of rupas, suspension of the coining of silver, and the establishment of a large reserve of gold to maintain its exchange at a fixed rate. Also it must be confessed, the fixation of the rupee has not yielded all the results that were anticipated, and was the cause of a commercial crisis in several of the most important towns of India.

For ourselves who do not benefit by the economic situation of India, the solution of the problem is much more complex. To fix the dollar seems a simple affair, but it means giving to a coin which in the Far East has only an intrinsic value, a commercial value, which requires a guarantee for its circulation. Neither would the constitution of a reserve of gold solve the problem. This gold, put into continuous circulation, could not fail to be speedily used up. Then we should fall back into the *tatu gao* note. To our mind there is but one radical solution of the question; that is the creation of a monetary union in the Far East into which all the countries of the Far East and all the nations having interest in those regions would enter. By the formation of this monetary union, the circulation and private students—a special Commissioner had to be sent to Japan to act as Superintendent of students, in that country. After a while the students again manifested dissatisfaction against this official he had, perforce, to leave and the duties were once more relegated to the Minister. His Excellency as we now know, has, on doubt this innovation contains many qualifications of detail which each state would have to settle for itself. But it would probably be even more easy to solve the many problems relating to the currency in Indo-China than to form such a union as we have suggested. Opposing interests are at work. And this is the reason, we repeat, why the question of the solution of the monetary problem in Indo-China is so difficult.

**THE U.S. PACIFIC CRUISE.****PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT.****TOKIO, July 7.**

The following telegrams are taken from the *N.C.D. News*:

An official statement from Washington says that President Roosevelt has admitted in Oyster Bay that the voyage to the Pacific of a battleship squadron from the Atlantic via Cape Horn, but denies any connection between this and the California difficulty. America's relations with the Powers, he added, were never friendlier than at present.

The *New York Evening Post* objects to the proposed naval action as the Powers may interpret it as intimidation to Japan. Mr. Takekira Kato, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now proprietor of the *Nichi Nichi*, replies to *The New York World* that the report of the naval movement is unbelievable, but in any case the affair is America's own business, and no concern whatever of outside Powers. The *Nichi Nichi* further avails in its editorial upon the undue nervousness in America in interpreting the recent circular to the Chamber of Commerce as instigating a boycott. America's eagerness to ascertain Japanese sentiment with regard to the present naval movement, is due to the increasing anti-Japanese feeling, but all such apprehensions are quite unfounded. The prevailing nervousness in the States implies trouble pending, and not yet satisfactorily settled. For both Japan and America, the fundamental solution lies in the stoppage of the present anti-Japanese partiality. If this remedy is adopted American fears will give place to the happier conditions both for Japan and America.

The other leading papers are reticent. Meanwhile there is a growing impression of the inadvisability at this delicate juncture of any action likely to hurt Japanese susceptibilities. It must be remembered that Japan abandoned the visit to San Francisco of the training squadron months ago on the very eve of its departure.

**[Manila Times.]**

Washington, July 6.

According to present plans practically every battleship in the United States navy, numbering about twenty, will participate in the manœuvres on the Pacific coast.

The four cruisers now in China waters will also attend the manœuvres.

It will be the greatest assemblage of heavy fighting craft of the United States navy yet known.

The report that there is any special significance in the movements in view of the trouble with Japan is denied here.

The manœuvres planned for the Pacific will probably be the most extensive ever held by the United States, if not by any country in the entire world. According to the dispatch received to-day it will include twenty battleships in addition to cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, gunboats, dispatch boats, etc.

Just what ships will be included is not known definitely here, but it is probable that there will be Admiral Evans' fleet of sixteen first class battleships; the *Kansas* and *Vermont* now on the Atlantic coast and the *Nebraska*, *Wisconsin*, *Missouri*, *Virginia*, *Georgia*, *New Jersey*, *Rhode Island*, *Alabama*, *Illinois*, *Kentucky*, *Arkansas*, *Ohio*, *Indiana*, *Iowa*, *Minnesota*, *Kanawha*, *Nebraska*, *Vermont* and *Wisconsin*, all battleships, the *Tennessee*, *Washington*, *Maryland*, *West Virginia*, *Pennsylvania* and *Colorado*, all armoured cruisers, and the protected cruisers now included in the Pacific fleet—the *Chattanooga*, *Cincinnati*, *Gainesville*, *St. Louis*, *Chicago*, *Charleston*, *Milwaukee*, *Portland*, *Boston*, *Raleigh*, *Denver* and *Buffalo*. These last named vessels are all now in the Pacific fleet and will be available for the manœuvres. Of the battleship fleet there are only two which were in the service at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war.

The battleship fleet will be able to hurl shot and shell from a combined main battery of 432 guns, including 13-inch, 12-inch, 11-inch, 7-inch, and 6-inch guns. In addition to this comes the secondary battery of each ship which contains a large number of guns of smaller calibre, the *Connecticut*, for instance, having twenty 3-inch rapid fire guns that carry a shell as large as the ordinary field piece of the Army. The six armoured cruisers, that will probably be in the manœuvres fleet, have a combined main battery of 112 guns, including 10-inch, 8-inch, 6-inch and 5-inch guns. This gives a total of 544 guns of large calibre on the battleships and armoured cruisers, to say nothing of the protected cruisers, each of which carries from six to ten large guns of from 5-inch to 8-inch calibre.

Steaming continuously at 14 knots it would take the battleships about 45 days to make the trip round the Horn to San Francisco. Travelling at a squalid it would doubtless take them considerably longer on account of the delay which would be caused by coaling so many large vessels at one time in one place.

**THE FOOTHOW DOCKYARD.**

Many Europeans having lately been dismissed from the Foochow Dockyard, the Japanese authorities are desirous of having Japanese appointed to fill the vacancies. Accordingly, the Japanese Minister in Peking has been in communication with the Wai Wu-pu with regard to the matter, but no reply has yet been given by the Board to his representations.—*Shanghai Times*.

**CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.**

A post which cannot by any means be termed a sinecure for its holder and which has been held for a little over eighteen months by H.E. Yang Cheng, Chinese Minister in Japan, is now vacant once more, as his Excellency has resigned the post, and telegraphed the fact to the Ministry of Education (Hü-chü) on the 4th instant. According to the *N.C.D. News*, when China began sending students to Japan the work was at first a part of the duties of the Chinese Minister in Tokio. Although at the beginning there were only a few students, comparatively speaking, acquiring an education in Japan; even then the duty seemed to have been no sinecure, as there were not a few causes for friction between students and minister. As their numbers grew by leaps and bounds—there were at one time, not long ago, no less than 14,000 and more, of government and private students—a special Commissioner had to be sent to Japan to act as Superintendent of students, in that country. After a while the students again manifested dissatisfaction against this official he had, perforce, to leave and the duties were once more relegated to the Minister. His Excellency as we now know, has, on doubt this innovation contains many qualifications of detail which each state would have to settle for itself. But it would probably be even more easy to solve the many problems relating to the currency in Indo-China than to form such a union as we have suggested. Opposing interests are at work. And this is the reason, we repeat, why the question of the solution of the monetary problem in Indo-China is so difficult.

Mr. Fessenden—Put it this way. Suppose these shares went down whom did you understand to be liable?

Witness—No, he did not carry me.

Brokers are supposed to have quicker information than outsiders and so if he got hold of anything than a drop he could let me out.

By Mr. Fessenden—He had transactions with the other brokers previous to these transactions with Messrs. Tog & Read. When Mr. Read told witness that it was his opinion that Langkata would advance witness said that if he thought that would be so he would buy twenty shares.

Asked if that was the end of the conversation witness replied: "We do not each jump up on the table." Asked if when he had authorised Mr. Read to purchase shares for him he authorised him to incur certain liabilities for him, witness said he did not understand that.

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His Honour—He carried you?

Witness—I mean to meet all obligations arising out of every one of my transactions.

Mr. Fessenden—At that time you were familiar in a general way with the customs of the Stock Exchange in Shanghai?

Witness—I knew very little about it.

Mr. Fessenden—Did you know at that time the general method of share transactions?

Witness—I know absolutely nothing about the working of the Exchange. I know that if you purchase forward and the shares go up you get paid and if they go down you have to pay.

His Honour—Do you know anything more about it now?

Witness—No, I don't.

**A DEAL IN LANGKATA.****THE SMASH IN SHANGHAI.****TOKIO AND READ v. BUFFERT.**

This case, which arose out of transactions on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, was continued. The claim was for £1,434 on a promissory note given in August 1902.

Mr. N. C. Home and Mr. L. Andrews represented defendant.

Mr. Andrews put his client in the witness box. Examined by Mr. Andrews, defendant said he first met Mr. Read, as plaintiff, had dined at the Race Club, where they talked on general matters. Mr. Read mentioned that he had heard witness had been conducting some business with other brokers and witness replied that they had done so. One thing brought up another and Mr. Read mentioned Langkata. Witness said he had never touched these shares as they were known to go up and down very much. Witness told Mr. Read that he was new to the business and that everything he had done in shares had been his loss. Witness asked Mr. Read what he thought he was good and he said Langkata were as good as anything. Witness did not buy shares for investment; he bought to sell forward. He gave Mr. Read to understand that he had been speculating in shares. Mr. Read told him that Langkata would go up at that time and that witness told him to buy forward twenty Langkata. He never received any shares from Mr. Read; there was no intention that he should receive any shares for investment from Mr. Read. He did business with Messrs. Tog & Read for about six months, and he never paid any cash for shares. Witness bought forward in the hope that the shares would advance. Asked what he meant by saying he purchased shares forward witness said he told the brokers to forward his note to buy shares for a certain day. The shares were not all delivered to him on that day. Witness produced his account with Messrs. Tog & Read at the May settlement. These shares were never delivered to him. There was a debit of £1,400 against witness at that settlement and he had given a cheque for the amount.

In reply to His Honour witness said this debit was incurred chiefly by Langkata, which he lost on these shares £1,300 to £1,400. He could not say whether he sold this stock before the May settlement. The bill handed to witness by His Honour showed that he sold on May 27. Witness stated that he bought Langkata in December and sold on May 27—that was just before settlement day. It was a fact that witness sold the stock for a less price than he gave for them, and this gave rise to the debit balance, which he met.

Mr. Andrews continued the examination of defendant. Witness said he never had any of these stocks in his possession, the transaction was one of settling differences. None of the stocks set out in the July 1902 settlement were bought for investment. At the time that he carried on these share transactions, witness was engaged in import business.

Mr. Fessenden objected to the question as to what witness's cash capital was at this time. Mr. Andrews said the point was that he had not sufficient capital to buy stock of the value of £1,400.

His Honour said if he was a man of credit he could buy. He could buy for investment and borrow the money. His Honour did not think it would do any good for defendant to give further particulars as to his own financial condition. The issue before the Court was the character of the transaction, and then counsel could clear up the question of law.

In reply to Mr. Andrews witness said he lost money on the settlement extending between May and June; he lost everything he possessed.

When the July settlement came on there was a very heavy stamp in Farnham's, of which he had a large number from brokers besides Messrs. Tog & Read, and he went heavily under.

Some time after Mr. Read saw witness at his office and asked him to give a promissory note for the amount as he could not pay. Witness told him that he had given any of the brokers a promissory note and that the money witness owed him was about one-seventh of the total he owed amongst the other brokers and that as soon as witness was able to make payment against his obligations he would do so to Mr. Read and to every one else to whom he owed money. Witness did not give a note that day. Some time afterwards Mr. Allen, who had joined the firm of Tog & Read, went round to his office. Witness and Mr. Allen were on rather friendly terms. Witness told him that he did not intend to give any, or a promissory note and the brokers would have to rely on his promise to pay when he was able. They talked the matter over and Mr. Allen asked witness to give this note to him as a special favour and that it would never be used. Witness thought the matter over and he gave the note on this condition.

Cross-examined—When he began these transactions with Messrs. Tog & Read it was with the intention of settling on differences.

He told Mr. Read not on one, but on several occasions, that he had never taken up a share from anybody else and that he did not intend to do so. Witness told plaintiff if that "to protect him so speak."

His Honour—He carried you?

Witness—No, he did not carry me.

Brokers are supposed to have quicker information than outsiders and so if he got hold of anything than a drop he could let me out.

By Mr. Fessenden—He had transactions with the other brokers previous to these transactions with Messrs. Tog & Read. When Mr. Read told witness that it was his opinion that Langkata would advance witness said that if he thought that would be so he would buy twenty shares.

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**THE Yalu Forestry**, negotiations recently suspended at Tientsin will be shortly resumed at Peking, with much brighter prospects.

**YESTERDAY** morning, the following cable was received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, from the Singapore Government:—Hongkong declared to be infected on account of bubonic plague."

**THE Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.'s** total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending June 22, 1907, amounted to 20,005.00 tons and the sales during the same period to 20,767.40 tons.

**Leave of absence to the neighbouring countries** on private affairs, has been granted to Captain B. S. Philpot, Royal Engineers, from 14th July to 30th September.

**Leave of absence to the neighbouring countries** on private affairs, is granted to the following officers:—Major H. P. Parker, 120th Baluchis, from 15th to 24th July; (Leave of leave), Lieut. J. G. Locky, 10th Infantry, from 26th July to 23rd Sept. (privilege leave).

**For the forthcoming Water Polo Shield Competition**, we understand that the Victoria Recreation Club, Royal Engineers and Middlesex Regiment, are each entering two teams. The 8th Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Hongkong Yacht Club and Corinthian Yacht Club are entering one team each.

**A GANTON** dispatch, reports that Liu Sze-yu, the leader of the Chingchow insurgents, is dead. He was slain while leading an attack on Wednesday last upon the Kehang village. By the death of Liu Sze-yu it is expected that the back of the insurrection in that part of Kwangtung province has been broken.

**The Bangkok Times** understands that a Gold Coinage Law is being drafted for Siam, and that measure may become law within the year. It is under this law that it is proposed to re-introduce the stang—a copper coin this time, not nickel as before. Matters have not developed sufficiently for yet, however, for orders to be given for the manufacture of the coins.

**VICEROY TSEN CHUN-HUEN**, it is said, is determined to decline the Two Kwang Viceroyship and has again sent a memorial to the Throne declaring that his bodily health prevents him from leaving even his own room, much more to travel south any further. His Excellency is said to be negotiating for the purchase of a certain house in Soochow where he intends to make his future home if allowed to retire into private life.—*N. C. D. News*.

**AT noon yesterday** Rev. Bro. Cornelius, of St. Joseph's College, left for Sydney on the s.s. *Yamata Maru* on a two months' sick leave. He was accorded a hearty send-off by a number of pupils and ex-pupils of the college. After waving their departing teacher *bon voyage*, they gave him three ringing cheers, as the launch cast off from the *Yamata Maru* punctually at noon when the liner steamed out from her moorings on the voyage to Australia.

**THE Korean delegation** to The Hague is causing anxiety in Court circles at Seoul in anticipation of Japanese remonstrances. The incident seems to confirm the report recently current that a foreigner drew Yen 20,000 from the Imperial Treasury on the pretext of appealing to the Powers for Korea's independence. In this connexion it is recalled that the late Ministerial changes at Seoul were due to intrigues that were held to endanger Japan's position in Korea.

**Anne Joseph BERTRAND**, a French missionary at Gotsuma, near Hakone, has received a Blue Ribbon medal from the Japanese Government in recognition of his self-sacrificing work among the lepers. It is stated that the priest has directed all his attention from an early date to charitable work, and rendered valuable assistance to the founder of the Fukusui Byoin, a leper hospital at Kamiyama, Shizuoka Prefecture, Father Bertrand later acquired this hospital, and has admitted over 300 patients and expended the sum of about Y80,000 on this branch of charitable work.

**THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha** is about to engage in the transport of crude kerosene oil supplied by the California Petroleum Company. An oil-tank steamer for this trade is now being constructed at the Mitsui Bishi Yard at Nagasaki. The factory of the Namboku Petroleum Company, which is now being built at Hiratsuka, near Yokohama, where the California oil is to be refined, is nearing completion. The petroleum company has also decided to construct an oil-tank at Noda, near Sunda, and the land for the site has already been purchased. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, we learn, has also purchased an oil-tank steamer of 6,000 tons on England.

**THE number of petty larcenies** that occur daily aboard the Yau-mi-ti ferry launches has made the launch people more cautious than ever. At about one o'clock this morning (10th inst.), Leung Tun, the collector on board the steam launch *Lai On*, then moored alongside her wharf at Yau-mi-ti, found a strange man fast asleep near the engine-room. Leung recalled that not long ago the engine-room bell went amissing. He promptly seized the sleeper and handed him over to the police. At Yau-mi-ti Police Station the man said he was Chau Ho. He was charged at the Police Court, this morning, with being aboard the launch with felonious intent. Accused in defence, said that he went aboard to pass the night as he wanted to come across to Hongkong by the first launch to-day. He was given fourteen days.

**TODAY** (8th inst.) was one of the busiest days that the Magistracy has seen for weeks, and with only one magistrate sitting it looked at one time as if it would be impossible to get through the cases in one day. There were several gambling cases, innumerable hawking, obstruction and assault cases, while petty larcenies and roguery and vagabonds were there in plenty. No less than four hours were occupied by the usher and clerk, assisted by an interpreter, in copying the charge-sheets. And with each officer getting his witnesses together and waiting for his different cases to be called on, the Magistracy was the best place to be away from this morning, standing room, not to say sitting accommodation, both inside and outside the Court room, for an hour after the Court sat, being impossible.

**THE Chefoo Daily News** of 20th ult. says:—“The Chinese Government dispatch-boat, the small wooden steamer *Chinghai*, returned to port a few days ago from a cruise, with six prisoners (pirates) on board. When cruising near Weihaiwei the steamer sighted a very piccious looking junk. When the *Chinghai* bore down upon the craft the crew of the latter jumped into the water to escape capture after a few shots had been fired. The men were soon picked up and their vessel inspected. It was found to contain a great quantity of firearms as well as a considerable amount of copper cash in three large bags. Upon their arrival at Chefoo it was found that four only of the captured men were actual pirates. The other two are prisoners whom the robbers held in custody. The four criminals are Tientsin men. They will be executed after order has been received from China.”

**LIEUTENANT E. A. Hespe**, Middlesex Regiment, has proceeded on leave till July 6, when he will embark to join the 3rd Battalion at Hongkong.

**Mr. Frederick T. Hall** (of Hongkong) and Mr. Henry N. Ridley, M.A., F.R.S. (Straits Settlements), have been elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

**Leave of absence to the neighbouring countries** on private affairs, has been granted to Captain B. S. Philpot, Royal Engineers, from 14th July to 30th September.

**THE new Customs House** was opened at Tatten on 1st inst., and the Chinese flag now flies above it. In many cases duty was paid for transportation northwards. The Russian Consulate at Tatten opened on 5th inst.

**In Thailand** hears that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have obtained the permission of the Secretary of State to open out a branch in the Federated Malay States. The likelihood is that Kuala Lumpur may be the town selected for its scene of operations.

**Two priests—Chan Lu Wan and Wong I Pan**—were locked up on Wednesday afternoon for bathing in the watercourses, at Shau-kwai-wan. They were arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, on Thursday morning, pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined one dollar each.

**SIR Matthew Nathan** was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on 13th ult. upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor of Hongkong, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Natal. Colonel the Hon. H. C. Legge (Equerry-in-Waiting) was in attendance.

**Messrs. Hughes and Hough**, auctioneers, put up for sale by public auction at noon, last Thursday, the valuable *Castello* hotel property, Nos. 303-311, Rue de la Paix, West. The reserve price not having been reached, the property was withdrawn. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, solicitors, acted on behalf of the mortgagees.

**EIGHT stowaways** were found aboard the steamer *Heinehan* while she was on her way to Hongkong, from Canton, this morning (11th inst.). On arrival here the stowaways were handed over to the police. This forenoon, at the Police Court, the men were charged with obtaining a passage here without permission. Each man pleaded guilty and a fine of \$5 apiece was imposed.

**INTELLIGENCE** from Peking states that new quarters are about to be built for the accommodation of the infantry detachment stationed there. The detachment of the “Dilehans” is now under canvas, the old quarters, once a portion of the Empress’s Court, being in the process of demolition. By the Powers for Korea’s independence. In this connexion it is recalled that the late Ministerial changes at Seoul were due to intrigues that were held to endanger Japan’s position in Korea.

**Anne Joseph BERTRAND**, a French missionary at Gotsuma, near Hakone, has received a Blue Ribbon medal from the Japanese Government in recognition of his self-sacrificing work among the lepers. It is stated that the priest has directed all his attention from an early date to charitable work, and rendered valuable assistance to the founder of the Fukusui Byoin, a leper hospital at Kamiyama, Shizuoka Prefecture. Father Bertrand later acquired this hospital, and has admitted over 300 patients and expended the sum of about Y80,000 on this branch of charitable work.

**On the Civil Service Recreation Club’s ground**, at Happy Valley, last Wednesday afternoon, a very interesting game of bowls was played between the Civil Service and a picked team representing the Police. The following played for the police: Inspector Cameron (skip), Wetheren and McHardy and sergeant Pitt. The players for the Civil Service were Subsidiary Inspector Brett (skip), and Fischer, Bond and Kelly. The police ran out victorious by six points, having scored 26 to the Civil Service 20.

**Two men and a woman** were arrested last Wednesday for returning from banishment. The woman and one of the men were taken at Kowloon City, while the other became a prisoner while he was in the act of hooking down a pair of trousers, with a bamboo p’o, from the verandah of house No. 14, Circular Pathway. At the Central Police Station he was recognised as having been deported on 1st September, 1906. The trio were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, on Thursday morning. They were each sentenced to six months’ hard labour.

**ON May 30 there was launched at Whicinch** the screw steamer *Petrol*, built for the Messageries Maritimes de France. The vessel has been constructed to British Corporation and Board of Trade’s highest class. The general dimensions are as follows:—Length, 42 ft.; breadth, 12 ft. 9 in.; depth, 32 ft. 6 in.; gross carrying capacity, 5,000, with a deadweight carrying capacity of 8,500 tons, and a cubic capacity of 12,400 tons. The machinery consists of a set of triple-expansion engines, capable of driving the vessel at a speed of 12 knots at sea. The *Petrol* has been constructed to meet the owners increased traffic between Marseilles and the East.

**A well-known pickpocket named Chan Fuk**, who said he was a bricklayer by trade, will be banished from the Colony in six weeks’ time. On two occasions Chan was charged with theft and the defence put up had so much effect on the magistrate that he was given the benefit of the doubt on each occasion and discharged. To-day (11th inst.) his downfall came about. His defence failed. Chan got into yesterday afternoon in Wing Lok Street. He got busy at once and relieved a shopkeeper, who carries on a business Queen’s Road West, of \$10 in silver. Then he tried to do the disappearing trick, but he was seized by the crowd, and handed over to a policeman. Chan was arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, to-day, and sentenced to six weeks’ hard labour and six hours’ stocks.

**WHILE** on board the steamer *Fatu Sang* yesterday afternoon (5th inst.) inspecting emigrants, Detective Sergeant Grant being suspicious as to the genuineness of one of the coolies called for his passage ticket. The man had none. He was arrested. On the way to the Central Police Station he gave such information to the sergeant which led to the arrest of another man—Woo Ching, a boarding-house runner, residing at 160, Connaught Road Central—on a charge of attempting to ship a man to Singapore without a passage ticket. The emigrant, Tam Tin Kit, was charged with being an unauthorised person. They were both arraigned before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, to-day. The runner was fined \$75, and the coolie was discharged.

**A PILOT** named Yia Kwei and a boarding-house runner, Si Lo Nam, of 9, Remenick Street, were convicted at the Police Court, last Saturday, for being concerned in a kidnapping venture. Detective Sergeant Murison prosecuted. On the 25th June last the two defendants—kidnapped three boys—the eldest being twelve years of age—from Canton and brought them to Hongkong. After detaining them for a few days here the boys were put on board a vessel bound for Hoi Fun. On arrival at Sa Mu, midway to their destination, the matter became known and the Customs authorities arrested the kidnappers and shipped them back to Hongkong, at the same time notifying the police. Mr. Orme sentenced one of the accused to nine months’ imprisonment and the other to three months. The boys were returned to their parents.

**A JAPANESE** contemporary observes that when all the four mills in Japan are in full working order, large quantities of cotton cloth bags will be required for packing flour and seed. About 700,000 bags of wheat will be required daily, and of this quantity 4,000 bags can be supplied in Japan, the remaining 3,000 bags being imported from abroad, or about 1,000,000 bags a year, representing \$10,000,000 in value. Already foreign merchants in Japan are consulting with the flour-mills for contracts for the supply of wheat. Two or three foreign firms are also offering to import cotton bags for flour. The managers of the flour mills, however, have ascertained that bags can be made with advantage of sheetings produced by Japanese weaving and spinning mills. There will be about 10 mills soon in operation, and the total daily output of flour will amount to 2,700 bags. When to this is added the output of the Manado mill and the Toda mill at Hankow, the total will increase to 30,000 bags, and the total quantity of Japanese sheeting required for bags it is estimated will amount to 65,000 pieces, valued at \$30,000. This will be a new and profitable market for Japanese sheeting.

**THE Rajput (the Shekhawati Regiment)**, which has been placed on the roster to relieve the 10th Infantry (the Mooltan Regiment) at Hongkong, is an old and distinguished corps. It was formed in 1871, and was long known as the 12th Bengal Infantry, or Shekhawati Battalion. It fought through the Sikh War, 1846, and rendered good service at Sir Harry Smith’s magnificent victory at Alwal, when with a force of under 12,000 men he defeated 20,000 of the brave enemy, and it rendered equally good service in the prolonged Afghan Campaign of 1878-80. It was last on active service in the Chitral Expedition, 1895. The honours on its regimental colours are Alwal, Afghanistan, and Chitral. The regiment, which is presently stationed at Japore, is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Prior, who served it at Chital, and who also saw active service in the Sikkim Expedition, 1888, and the Manipur Expedition, 1901, for which he holds two medals with three clasps.

**LIEUTENANT W. A. Odling**, 3rd Bn. Middlesex Regt., arrived in the command on 7th instant, per a. *Simla*, en route for Tientsin, for duty.

**Mr. D. W. Trautman** has been appointed to act as Police Magistrate in the islands of the New Territories during the absence on vacation leave of Mr. J. P. J. Woodhouse, or bailiff, further notice, with effect from the 2nd instant.

**THE price of Dragon Flag** has gone up 100 per cent. in Bangkok in view of the decorations in honour of the Chinese men-of-war visit. There is also a great demand for pyrotechnics, of which a great display is expected to take place. —*Siamese Press*.

**THE new Straits dollar** is a great source of confusion and fraud in Deli. Many labourers refuse to be paid by it. The changers will take it only at a value of seventy cents. Matters will not mend until the Government notifies to the people that the new and old Straits dollar, however unlike in size, are the same in value. The Government has hitherto failed to do anything of the kind.

**CHINAMAN**, who gave the name of Tong Yik, and who stated that he was a “boy” employed at the Hongkong Club, was arrested in Queen’s Road Central, last night (5th inst.), for stealing a valuable picklock and a man. The woman, Liu So, residing at 17, Gough Street, carried the ear-pick in her hair. Accused was alleged to have gone up behind her, grabbed the pick, and tried to get away, but he was brought up by the crowd. He was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, this forenoon, on a charge of street-snatching. The case was adjourned.

**TWO JUNKMEN**, owners of licensed junks Nos. 569 and 564B, came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, on the 5th inst., on a charge of cruelty to animals. Police Sergeant Blackman, of No. 7 Police Station, who prosecuted, said that on the second instant he went aboard the accused’s junks, which were moored alongside the praya wall, at Kennedy Town, and saw that there were sixty cows on each junk. Each cow was tied by the nose, the end of the rope being fastened to the bottom of the junk, causing the cattle needless suffering as they were unable to move. The junkmen pleaded ignorance. His Worship fined each \$100.

**ON the 20th ult.**, at Chafob, the death took place of a young German (20 years old). Mr. August Makashke, of the German Mining Co., of Shan-tung. Death took place at the French Hospital. The young man, who had been stationed at the Maoshan Mine, was very unfortunate. Some time previously he was bitten by a dog and had to go to Tientsin for treatment at the Pasteur Institute. After having completed the cure he returned only a few days prior to his death. He was taken seriously ill and removed to hospital. The cause of death is believed to have been hydrocephalus. —*China Times*.

**A WELL-TO-DO Chinaman**, residing at the corner of Connaught Road Central and Wing Wo Street, third floor, was picked up in the street early last Monday morning, by the police, dead. His skull was fractured. There is at present nothing to show how deceased met his death, but the theory advanced is suicide. Friends of the dead man informed the police that during the past few weeks he appeared to have gone entirely out of his mind. He acted queerly and constantly spoke of death. They were of opinion that some time during the night accused must have got out of bed and jumped over the veranda. The deceased was a middle-aged man.

**MAX BESS**, a cook, employed at the Globe Hotel, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, this morning (10th inst.), with disorderly behaviour while under the influence of liquor and refusing to pay his ricksha fare. Police-magistrate Ingham, while on duty in Queen’s Road last evening, saw accused chasing pedestrians, including his ricksha chiole, up and down the road. When Bess was told that his ricksha chiole had not been paid he created such a row that he had to be taken to the station. In the charge-room he renewed his obstreperousness, causing many officials in barracks to lose their night’s rest. His Worship fined accused \$3, and ordered him to pay twenty cents to the ricksha chiole.

**ERGENT APPLETON** of Yu-mai-ti Police Station, arranged three Hungsham boilermakers before Mr. F. A. Hazeland; last Saturday, at the Police Court, on a charge of stealing a silver watch and a “silk” chain, valued at \$7. From Lau Ching, a butcher, on Friday. According to the evidence of the complainant it would appear that on Friday evening while on his way home on a bicycle he dropped his watch and chain in a drain. The defendants picked them up and refused to return them to the butcher, unless something was given to him to buy tea. The butcher gave the man seventy cents, but that was refused. He wanted \$1.00. As the butcher did not look like paying that amount the boilermakers and his two chums started off with the watch. A policeman brought him back, however. The Court sent the first accused to six weeks’ hard labour; the second to three weeks, and the third was discharged.

**IT** is stated in a Tokio despatch of 3rd inst. that a cable from Washington states that the American Immigration Authorities have been ordered to prevent the entry into California of 4,000 Japanese labourers coming from Mexico. The Government at Tokio has not yet received any official information on the matter. With regard to the embargo placed upon the new Japanese immigrants by the police at San Francisco, the *Aichi Nichi* is opinion that herein lies an opportunity to put to an actual test the friendly relations existing between America and Japan. A large number of people in Tokio, whose views coincide upon the American question, will shortly hold a grand meeting which Count Okuma has promised to attend,

**LAST Saturday night** (6th inst.) the Yau-mi-ti police found a coolie lying in an unconscious condition on the footpath outside house No. 50, Station Street North. The man was suffering from a fractured skull and was promptly despatched to hospital. As the result of some inquiries, two men were arrested on suspicion of being the injured man’s assailants. They were alleged to have thrown the coolie down a flight of steps during a scuffle. News received from the hospital a day or two ago by the police was to the effect that the injured man had gone mad, the result of the fracas. Until sufficient evidence, which the police have not at present, is obtained against the two prisoners there is no likelihood of securing a conviction.

**CAPTAIN W. Valentine**, of the Canton-steamer *Poeying*, prosecuted four Chinamen at the Police Court, this morning (5th inst.), with obsecuring a passage to Hongkong without permission, and the steamer’s cook with aiding and abetting the stowaways on board. In a room belonging to one of the firemen the defendants were located. The captain was called and in front of him the first defendant pointed out. Woo Ying, the cook, as being instrumental in getting them aboard. This man, however, denied this at the Court. His Worship found the stowaways guilty and the cook not guilty, there not being sufficient evidence to convict. The first accused, for telling a falsehood, was fined \$30 and the other three \$15 each. The cook was discharged.

**FRANCISCO SALVATOR**, a Filipino diver, residing at 14, Wing Lee Street, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, this morning (5th inst.), with stabbing one Abreast Cleix in the street, last night. The accused pleaded not guilty. What brought about the trouble neither of the parties would say, but it was whispered that refusal to pay a debt had much to do with it. Cleix, it is known, was leaving the Colony last night for Shanghai. Salvo heard about this and intercepted Cleix in Wing Lee Street. Both men held an earnest conversation, during which Cleix is alleged to have suddenly drawn a knife and made a lunge at Salvo. The latter stepped aside in time and closed with his man, relieving him of his weapon. In the struggle that followed Salvo succeeded in getting Cleix’s head between his legs. Thus, holding the man in this manner, Salvo is reported to have used his knife about Cleix’s body to some extent. Inspector Wither, who was passing by at the time, heard the cries of the wounded man, and went to his assistance. Cleix was stabbed several times on the head, he had a deep g

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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\$30 PER ANNUM.  
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## Banks.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. | HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. |
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| RESERVE FUND.....              | \$14,550,000                               |
| Branches and Agencies.         |  |

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| TOKIO.  | CHEFOO.      |
| KOBE.   | TIENTSIN.    |
| OSAKA.  | PEKIN.       |
| NAGASAKI.   | NEWCHWANG.   |
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| Head Office—YOKOHAMA.   |              |
| HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  |              |
| On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance. |              |
| On Fixed deposit—   |              |
| For 12 months.....  | 5% p.a.      |
| " 6 "   | 4%           |
| " 3 "   | 3%           |
| TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  |              |
| Manager.  |              |
| Hongkong, 6th April, 1907.  | [21]         |

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 500,000  
RESERVE FUND..... £ 1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £ 1,475,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3%

" 3 " 2%

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORISED..... GOLD \$ 10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP..... GOLD \$ 3,250,000

RESERVE FUND..... GOLD \$ 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE—THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3%

" 3 " 2%

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907.

NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FL. 45,000,000 (£ 3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND, FL. 5,000,000 (£ 417,000)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Kanton, Samalung, Sourabaya, Cheilun, Tegad, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Ijupan, Padang, Medan, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kuala Lumpur (Acheen), Bandjermasina.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanov, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3½ do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

## Hotel.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

[19]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

| FOR  | STEAMERS                   | TO SAIL ON      | REMARKS              |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE | SYRIA                      | About 17th July | Freight and Passage. |
| PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID          | Capt. D. C. GREGOR, R.N.R. | 17th July       | Passage.             |

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

[21]

Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### JUST RECEIVED.

Hunters English Ox Tongues, Lunch Tongues, Pressed Beef, Ox Tongues in Jelly and Paysandu Tongues.

#### HANDY SLICED HAMS IN TINS.

#### ENGLISH FRUITS IN BOTTLES

#### DELICACIES FOR PICNICS.

#### NEW STORES PRICE LIST

CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### ASK FOR

#### KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

and see that you get it.

#### LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL.

#### BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

Telephone

No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

[22]

### HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 14th July.

THE Company's Steamship

#### "SUL-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare..... \$4.00

" " on the following day ..... 5.00

Single ..... 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

On SUNDAY, the 14th July.

THE Company's Steamship

#### "SUL-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

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Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare..... \$4.00

" " on the following day ..... 5.00

Single ..... 2.00

## Shipping - Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

|   |                 |                      |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|
| TO S.S. "HQNAM".....  | 3,363 tons..... | Captain H. D. Jones. |
| "POWAN".....  | 3,338 "         | W. A. Valentine.     |
| "PATSHAN".....  | 3,200 "         | G. V. Lloyd.         |
| "KINSHAN".....  | 1,995 "         | B. Branch.           |
| "HEUNGHAN".....   | 1,998 "         | R. D. Thomas.        |
| Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), to 5 P.M. (Saturday excepted).   |                 |                      |
| Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  |                 |                      |
| The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P.M. |                 |                      |
| These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River.  |                 |                      |
| Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.  |                 |                      |

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

|  |                 |                         |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|
| S.S. "SUI-AN".....   | 1,651 tons..... | Captain E. H. Grainger. |
| "SUI-TAI".....   | 1,651 "         | G. F. Morrison.         |
| Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.              |                 |                         |
| On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.                       |                 |                         |
| The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning, at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf. |                 |                         |
| Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.   |                 |                         |

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

|   |               |                    |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| S.S. "LUNGSHAN".....  | 219 tons..... | Captain T. Hamlin. |
| Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.  |               |                    |
| Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M. |               |                    |

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

|                    |              |                    |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| S.S. "SAINAM"..... | 58 tons..... | Captain J. Wilcox. |
| "NANNING".....     | 59 "         | Mackinson.         |

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
Agents, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF  
STEAMERSOF THE  
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN" 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.  
Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).  
Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Paquet & Co.  
For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

[370]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.  
HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-U"

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5 DAYS.  
THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUISHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW,  
and pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges,  
and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip..... \$30.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents:  
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1907.

[14]

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Steamer.       | From  | Expected on or about | Will leave for | On or about      |
|----------------|-------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| TJIBODAS ..... | JAVA  | Second half July     | JAPAN          | Second half July |
| TJIMAHU.....   | JAVA  | Second half July     | JAPAN          | Second half July |
| TJIKINI .....  | JAPAN | Second half July     | JAVA PORTS     | Second half July |
| TJILIWONG..... | JAVA  | First half Aug.      | JAPAN          | First half Aug.  |
| TJILATJAP..    | JAPAN | First half Sept.     | JAVA PORTS     | First half Sept. |
| TJIPANAS ..... | JAPAN | First half Sept.     | JAVA PORTS     | First half Sept. |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Neighbouring India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

NO. 1 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

[13]

Dentistry.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD  
of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

[61]

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

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## Intimation.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 376 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for docking quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighter, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 380, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I., and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1907.

## PHILIPPINE NAVY YARD.

## CHINESE SUPERCEDE JAPANESE MECHANICS.

One hundred Japanese mechanics and labourers employed at the Olongapo Naval Station were discharged yesterday, by order of Captain Harris, commandant of the station, reports the Manila Times of 6th inst.

The order of dismissal was summary and unexpected, no reason for the action being assigned, so far as can be ascertained, by Captain Harris.

An effort is now being made by the naval authorities at Olongapo to secure Chinese to take the places of discharged men and it is understood that a number of carpenters have already been hired in Manila and are on their way to the station.

The news of the summary dismissal of all Japanese at Olongapo was received in Manila this morning from what is considered an absolutely reliable source. Details are lacking.

Captain Harris is at Olongapo and could not be communicated with by the hour of going to press. The Japanese Consul was seen with reference to the matter. He stated that he had received no official or private information of the reported action of Captain Harris.

MARRIED TO A MILLIONAIRE  
AT PEKING.

Romantic happenings in foreign land were described to the Thames magistrate on 11th ult. by Mrs. Marjorie Kingdom, who came up on an adjourned summons for destroying articles belonging to Mrs. Waterman, of Poplar. In her defence the defendant said she had only just arrived in England after a five weeks' voyage, and when she went to her husband he used bad language. She had been a respectable woman, and Lady Northcote had assisted her and her son to India. After that she went into the service of the Portuguese Governor in China. When that gentleman left China she was assisted by the magistrate, officers, and others at Penang, and while at the latter place she married an American millionaire, but two days later his wife turned up. She was then given a sum of \$2,000 by way of a solatium. Mr. Mend fined defendant £3, £1 the amount of damage, and 2s. costs, or 14 days' hard labour. Defendant said there was a sum of £7 less, due from her husband. She was told that would have to be recovered at the Mansion House.

THRILLING SEA TALE OF THE  
ARCTIC.

## WRECKED CREW'S REFUGE ON AN ICEBERG.

There arrived last night at Scalloway, on the west side of the Shetlands, the Norwegian steamer *Kongenberg*, having on board the shipwrecked crew of the Norwegian sealer *Prince Olaf*, the captain of which gives a thrilling narrative of his terrible experience after losing his vessel in the arctic regions.

Capt. Karl Godi, who speaks English imperfectly, states that the *Prince Olaf*, carrying crew of 10 men, left Collasund, in Norway, on the seal fishing ground on 16th April. The weather was fine at the start, but when coming up to the ice they experienced "gales" and a heavy sea. The weather continued rough.

Coming to a gap in the ice the captain observed a large number of seals through the break, and he decided to run through hoping to have smoother water and secure the seals.

On 29th May the vessel was headed in through an inlet in the ice, and while sailing through the ice suddenly closed, crushing the bottom out of the ship, and leaving the wreck of the upper portion on top of the ice. The crew were all on deck at the time, and managed to get out two boats. They were able to secure some clothing, a small quantity of coal, and some fresh water. The ice opened out again, leaving a waterway. The crew saw an iceberg not far away, and decided to pull to it and shelter there.

They turned the boats upside down, and with the coals they had lighted a fire. The weather was very severe, snow falling and the temperature being bitterly cold. They had biscuits and water, and these were shared out among the unfortunate men, most of whom had given up all hope of rescue.

After being some 28 hours on the iceberg they observed a sail in the distance making towards them. Raising a flag on an oar, the sailors made all endeavour to draw the attention of the vessel to their position. The vessel observed the signals, and bore down towards the iceberg. When the ship was near the shipwrecked crew launched their two boats and pulled out to the rescuing craft.

She proved to be the Norwegian sealer *Gunnildi*, and the castaways were taken on board and treated with every kindness. The *Gunnildi* transferred the crew to the *Kongenberg*.

## PALACE OF MARBLE.

## Intimation.

## Powell's

ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

## This Week.

SPECIAL  
SHOW DAYS  
OF  
Latest  
Summer  
Fashions.SMART  
MODELS  
IN  
BLOUSES.NOVEL  
STYLES  
IN  
LACE GOODS.NEW  
DESIGNS  
IN  
LADIES' BELTS.LATEST  
CREATIONS  
IN  
MILLINERY.WM. POWELL,  
LTD.,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

## Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,  
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that FERNAND BORNE-MANN, of Victoria, Hongkong, Merchant, has, on the 22nd day of March, 1907, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks—

- (1) A Lotus flower, in a pond; and, the Chinese characters meaning "opening of flowers, wealth and rank."
  - (2) A Japanese girl supposed to be dreaming about another girl depicted above in a sort of cloud.
  - (3) Four boys and a fish.
  - (4) Two boys carrying a flower pot and the Chin-ae characters meaning "wealth and rank picture."
  - (5) Five boys, in a room, playing with fruits and Chinese words meaning "picture of five children."
  - (6) Nine lotus flowers each supporting a red candle and Chinese characters meaning "nine lotus lamp."
  - (7) Four Chinamen, one being a newly made Mandarin, and Chinese characters meaning "official rank raised to No. 1."
  - (8) A Chinese writer who is singing and attracts a phoenix by his song, and Chinese characters meaning "To get a phoenix by singing."
  - (9) A Chinese woman and horse.
  - (10) A fighting scene known as the North Campaign and Chinese characters meaning "picture of a military force."
  - (11) An execution scene and Chinese characters meaning "picture of a fierce girl."
  - (12) A garden scene and Chinese characters meaning "Meeting in a flower garden."
  - (13) A Taoist priest and Chinese characters meaning "A Taoist begging for medicine from God."
  - (14) The Queen of Winds and her suite and Chinese characters meaning "Birthday of the Empress."
  - (15) Chinese peacock post and Chinese characters meaning "sending letter by a bird."
- in the name of FERNAND BORNE-MANN, who claims to be the sole proprietor thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicant in respect of the following goods—

COTTON PIECE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

IN CLASS 24.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1907.  
DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors for the Applicant.THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,  
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HOKKAIDO TANKO KISEI KABUSHIKI KAISHA, of Nos. 208-227 Sapporo Dori, Norden, in the County of Mutsuan in the Island of Hokkaido, in the Empire of Japan, Coal Merchants, have, on the 21st day of May, 1907, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks—

The distinctive device of a peculiar five-pointed star with a circular hole in the center, within a circle and the words "Hokkaido Tanco Kisei Kaisha" between the said circle and two outer circles.

in the name of the HOKKAIDO TANKO KISEI KABUSHIKI KAISHA, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of Coal, in Class 4.

A facsimile of such Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 12th day of June, 1907.

WILKINSON & GRIST,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.  
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and  
11.45 p.m.SPECIAL CARS by Appointment at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,  
LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of  
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.  
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.  
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver  
perishable goods.WM. PARLANE,  
Manager,

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1907.

## Public Companies.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per  
Share for the Six Months ending 30th  
June, 1907, will be payable on the 25th instant,  
on which date Dividend Warrants may be  
obtained on application at the Company's  
Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 16th instant,  
to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, (both  
days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary,

Hongkong, 9th July, 1907. [648]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING  
COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS  
TWO per share for the Six Months  
ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the  
25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants  
may be obtained on application at the Com-  
pany's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th  
instant, to MONDAY, the 25th instant (both  
days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-  
ment and Agency Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for the West Point Build-  
ing Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. [653]

## Notice of Firm.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, owing to the  
INCREASE of the Business of Messrs.  
H. PRICE & CO., WINE MERCHANTS of  
No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the  
business has been formed into a Company with  
Limited liability under the name and style of  
Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LTD., with  
Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as Manager.All Debts due to, and owing by, the late  
H. PRICE & CO., LTD.H. PRICE & CO., LTD.  
H. PRICE & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [627]

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF  
LANDED PROPERTY situate at  
CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and  
Macao Steamboat Company's wharf and facing the  
river. Title Deeds can be seen at the  
office of the undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to—

GOLDRING and BARLOW,  
Solicitors,10, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [526]F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION  
AGENTS.GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTJENS GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND  
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR  
LAUNCHES.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

Sole Agents for—

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
andP. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH  
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [44]

THE HONGKONG  
STUDIOHIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,  
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
TOP FLOOR.PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR-  
GING and COPYING in all Sizes.LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS  
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [54]

## THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg,  
Director of the Hongkong Observatory—On the 13th at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has  
risen considerably over E. Japan and a slight  
rise of the mercury has taken place, also, over  
the China coast and the Philippines.Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the E.  
of Japan, with lower pressure over Central  
China. Departures from the normal are small in  
amount generally.Moderate variable winds are likely to prevail  
in the Formosa Channel, and light S. monsoon  
over the N. part of the China Sea.Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending  
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.W.  
winds, light or moderate; fair.2.—Formosa Channel, variable winds,  
moderate.3.—South coast of China between Hongkong  
and Lantau, same as No. 1.4.—South coast of China between Hongkong  
and Hainan, same as No. 1.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that no  
charge has been made in the Rates of  
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and  
they are warned against paying more than

TEN CENTS (10c.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [54]

## JAPAN AND KOREA.

## THE ASSASSINATION PLOT IN SOUTHERN JAPAN.

According to further particulars of the  
incident at the reception given to Prince  
Pak Yong-hu in Seoul, it appears that there  
were scores of members of the anti-Japanese  
party present at the reception who were parties  
to the plot to assassinate Prince Pak.When the Prince received his invitation to  
the reception someone gave him secret information  
that his opponent had plotted against  
his life. In consequence of this warning  
the Prince entered the Kasjo Hospital  
the night before the reception was to take place,  
under the pretence of illness, and sent his  
representative to the reception, in his stead,  
with the result stated in our columns yesterday,  
says the *Japan Chronicle*.The would-be assassin was a leader of the  
Self-Help Society, a Conservative Association  
formed early last year. About last autumn the  
Young Men's Christian Association became an  
associate with the Conservative Society against  
the Japanese. Some of the members obtained  
important positions in the Government service,  
and at one time the Society had some ascendancy  
over the Il-chin Hoj, a pro-Japanese party.  
Upon the formation of the present  
Cabinet, however, the Society lost power, and  
began to entertain hatred and animosity against  
the Il-chin Hoj. By his self-murder, the would-  
be assassin has exposed the feelings of the  
Society. It is stated that he was the head of  
the Chemulpo branch.The wounded man died at the Red Cross  
Hospital in the evening of the same day  
(Sunday). From a letter which was found  
on him it is evident that he had  
framed a plot to murder the leaders of the  
Il-chin Hoj and of the pro-Japanese party.  
In this letter he had declared that he was  
going to die an honourable death for the sake  
of his country, and set a good example to his  
fellow countrymen. Those who maimed the  
country should be killed at a blow. If he failed  
in his attempt he would shoot himself with  
a revolver. It was against the truth of heaven  
for one to murder others and live; therefore  
he would murder all the disloyal and then die  
himself. The dead body of a patriot was  
powerful. If ten patriots sacrificed their lives  
for the country, the Korean autonomy could be  
restored. He died an honourable death, and  
others should follow his example.

HOOLIGANISM IN KOWLOON.

## POLICE ACTIVITY.

## WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

As a result of the numerous complaints made  
late in Kobe of persons being assaulted or  
robbed in the streets, the police have been  
actively engaged during the past three or four  
weeks in tracing and arresting persons of  
suspicious character. During last week alone  
150 arrests were made, including a large number  
of lads and so-called "students". Of these  
prisoners to have been handed over to the  
Public Prosecutor, the remainder being liberated  
after a short detention at the police-station.It is to be hoped that the loafers and weak-  
minded "students" who have been a source  
of danger and annoyance to the public by  
their behaviour of late will take warning from  
this experience, bearing in mind the fact that  
if re-arrested they will not get off so lightly.Some days ago a young man named Hashimoto Fukiechi, aged 19, residing at No. 24,  
Ninomiya-cho, 2-chome, was arrested by the  
police. During the examination of prisoner it  
transpired that since April last he had on four  
occasions attempted to assault young women  
in the neighbourhood of Yamamoto-dori, 1-  
chome and 2-chome.Hashimoto was formerly a student at the  
Kwansai Gakuen, but was expelled in July of  
last year owing to his manner of living. Since  
that time, it is stated, he has attended no  
school nor done any work, his time having  
apparently been spent in prowling about the  
streets. It is understood by the police that  
many other assaults—other than the four which  
are known—have been committed by the pris-  
oner, who is still under examination.We learn that the Kobe police authorities  
have a number of men on special duty in con-  
nection with the suppression of "hooliganism"  
in the city; and that the police are making  
every effort to deal with the difficult task they  
have to undertake from the number  
of arrests made of suspicious persons during  
one week.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg,  
Director of the Hongkong Observatory—

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARET.

|                    | Per cent.<br>doz. qt. | Per cent.<br>doz. pwt. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ST. ESTEPHE        | 4.5 7.50              | \$ 8.50                |
| ST. JULIEN         | 9.00                  | 10.00                  |
| LA ROSE            | 12.00                 | 13.00                  |
| CHATEAU HAUT BRION | —                     | —                      |
| LARIVET            | 18.00                 | 20.00                  |
| CHATEAU MOUTON     | —                     | —                      |
| D'ARMAILHACQ       | 22.00                 | 24.00                  |
| CHATEAU PONTET     | —                     | —                      |
| CARNET             | 25.00                 | —                      |
| CHATEAU LA TOUR    | —                     | —                      |
| CARNET             | 30.00                 | —                      |
| CHATEAU RAUZAN     | 44.00                 | —                      |
| CHATEAU LAFITE     | 50.00                 | —                      |

OUR CLARETS, including the lowest priced, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.

## THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

Few reliable reports issued by the several public departments in Hongkong cover such a variety of interests as that which appears in the latest issue of the *Government Gazette* under the signatures of Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.Q., and Dr. Francis Clark, M.O.B.I. It deals generally with reports on the health and sanitary condition of Hongkong for 1906, and comprehends official statements from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, and of the Victoria Hospital, on lunatic asylums and the gaol hospital, on the health of the railway employees, on bacteriological investigations, and, indeed, on everything relating to the health of the Colony. In these circumstances, it is manifestly impossible to do more than broach some of the principal subjects which are taken under discussion by the Medical Officers, and, to hint, rather than to enter into details, at the interesting information set forth in the series of reports in question. During the past year there were 1028 births among the Chinese community, and 293 among the non-Chinese, a total of 1321 altogether. It is stated, however, that the number of Chinese births registered does not give an accurate record of the number of births which have occurred. Owing to the custom of the Chinese in not registering births unless the child has survived for a month and often in the case of female children not at all, it is probable that the majority if not all of the infants which are sickly at birth die before they have lived a month, have not had their births registered. It is customary, therefore, to assume that all children of one month old, and under, who die in the various convents (being brought there sick by poor people) and all children found dead in the streets, harbour, hillsides, etc., by the police, have been born in the Colony but not registered. By adding the number of such children to the number of the registered births a corrected number of births is obtained and from this is calculated a corrected birth rate. The number of such children in 1906 was 267 males and 316 females, total 583, which being added to the registered births makes a total of 1,904. The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked amongst the Chinese, there being 199 males to 100 females. Even with the 583 above mentioned unregistered births the proportion is 144 males to 100 females. The deaths registered during the year numbered 2,379, or 25.6 per thousand, but that figure includes the loss of life in the typhoon of September and the smallpox, which occurred through the burn-

ing of the *Hankow*, the exact results of which will never be known. But taking these figures for what they are worth it appears that the death-rate among Chinese has dwindled from 20.50 in 1902 to 14.02 per thousand last year, which is extremely satisfactory. Unfortunately, the statistics for the Chinese community are by no means so bright, for the death-rate per thousand has risen from 23.77 in 1902 to 26.41 in 1906. Referring to the high case-mortality recorded at the Tung Wah hospital, the compilers observe that the "Hospital is a purely Chinese institution, maintained by voluntary contributions, and supervised only by a Government medical officer. The reason, however, for the high case-mortality at this Hospital does not lie altogether in the treatment of the patients, but in the fact that the Hospital is regarded by the Chinese more as a "home for the dying" than as an institution for the treatment of the sick. Consequently, the great majority of the cases of malaria that are admitted thereto are in a moribund condition, and so near to death that even the hypodermic administration of quinine is of no avail." Could we educate the Chinese to seek medical aid on the first onset of the symptoms of fever, and could we at the same time educate the many Chinese herbalists and native doctors who ply their calling in this Colony, in the efficacy of quinine, many lives would undoubtedly be saved which are now sacrificed to ignorance and indifference." It had been hoped that malarial fever was in a fair way to being expelled from the Colony, after the reports of the immediately preceding five years, but the total number of deaths which occurred from malaria last year was higher than any since 1897, when the figure was placed at 554, whereas last year it was 448 as compared with 287 in 1905, 301 in 1904 and 300 in 1903. Coming to the question of dwelling houses in the Colony, it is stated that the number of dwellings in Hongkong reaches the respectable total of 8,503 and these contain 25,296 floors. The average number of persons residing in the dwellings was 20.4 and on each floor 6.90. During the year, the sanitary officers made 1,393 night visits with the object of discovering whether the tenants were keeping within the law in respect of overcrowding. In 560 cases they found that the total number of persons occupying the floors exceeded the allowed and doubtless the usual prosecutions followed. We may have an opportunity in a future occasion of referring to the minor statements incorporated in the main report, but we have, we fancy, given enough to prove the extremely engrossing nature of the document as a whole.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PROCLAMATION No. 1 of 1907, declaring Bangkok to be a port or place where an infectious or contagious disease prevails is rescinded.

TO-MORROW, Sunday, July 14th, being the French National Fête, the Consul for France will be pleased to receive at his offices, Prince's Buildings, the persons who might wish to call on this occasion.

A MEETING on Saturday of the Board of Directors of the Japan Cotton Company, of Osaka, adopted a proposal to declare a dividend for the half-year just closed at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. A proposal to establish a branch office at Bombay for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of Indian cotton was also agreed to.

CHAR SUN, a fireman, living in Third Street, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court, this morning, with the larceny of a pair of shoes from a shop at Bonham Strand, yesterday. Accused made no attempt to refute the charge. According to Su Chin, a salesman, accused boldly walked into the shop, opened the show-case, took out the pair of shoes and proceeded to leave the premises. His Worship sent him to gaol for one month and ordered him to sit in the stocks for four hours.

A STREET-coolie was sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon by the police, at No. 2 Station, suffering from injuries about the head, the result of being knocked down by an electric tramcar. The accident occurred at about four o'clock, on the Praya East. At the time of the mishap, the coolie was running behind an eastbound car. When the corner of Albany Street was reached, the man made an attempt to cross the road and was struck by a westbound car, which was travelling at a fairly fast rate. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the police station, where he was temporarily treated before being sent to hospital.

AFTER careful inquiries into the report made at No. 2 Police Station some days ago by the caretaker to the number of the registered births a corrected number of births is obtained and from this is calculated a corrected birth rate. The number of such children in 1906 was 267 males and 316 females, total 583, which being added to the registered births makes a total of 1,904. The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked amongst the Chinese, there being 199 males to 100 females. Even with the 583 above mentioned unregistered births the proportion is 144 males to 100 females. The deaths registered during the year numbered 2,379, or 25.6 per thousand, but that figure includes the loss of life in the typhoon of September and the smallpox, which occurred through the burn-

CANTON-HANKOW  
RAILWAY.

## THE MASS MEETING.

## FORMATION OF THE KWANGTUNG BANK.

## CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 13th July.

The much-talked-of mass meeting for the election of a board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company took place at the Company's office yesterday. There were

present some eight hundred shareholders together with the Provincial Judge, Kung Sum Tsam, who presided over the meeting, the two Magistrates of Namhoi and Punyu, the Police officials, the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow and the representatives of the different railway companies throughout the Empire, and many others. At 7 a.m. the Provincial Judge with the other officials arrived at the Company's office with several hundred troops and posted them along the Po Wah Fong Street, in which the Company's office is situated, for protection purposes in case of emergency. No other persons were allowed to pass through this street except those who could produce admission tickets and prove that they were going to take part at the meeting. From 9 o'clock the Provincial Judge with the other officials arrived at the Company's office with several hundred troops and posted them along the Po Wah Fong Street, in which the Company's office is situated, for protection purposes in case of emergency. 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## Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

## The French Navy.

London, 11th July.

The spread of the opium habit in the French navy has become such that special instructions for combating it have been sent to the naval commandants; also an important circular directing measures for the improvement of general discipline.

## The Anglo-Russian Agreement.

Sir A. Nicholson and Count Ivolsky are engaged in the Anglo-Russian negotiations, which are proceeding without a hitch, and it is expected that they will be concluded before the autumn.

The Tibetan and Afghan questions are already exhausted, and the Persian problems are now being discussed.

Later.

The United States and Japan. Admiral Yamamoto has arrived in New York.

In urging the maintenance of friendly Japanese and American relations, the Admiral said that the passing storm would disappear in the Pacific.

Admiral Evans paid a visit to Admiral Yamamoto.

## The King in Ireland.

The King and Queen in a message to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland warmly thank the Irish for the hearty welcome which their Majesties received at the Leopoldstown races.

A magnificent reception was held in the afternoon.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consul-General from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m., to-day:

13th, 7.30 a.m.—Cyclone has crossed Ladrones Islands north of Guam moving probably W.N.W.

## THE BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge, writes in his annual report for 1906:

Dr. C. M. Heaney, the newly appointed Assistant Bacteriologist, arrived in the Colony on 4th April, 1906. In addition to his duties at the Public Mortuary, he regularly assists me in the general routine bacteriological examinations. In addition he has carried on a certain amount of research work. Without his assistance, it would have been impossible to have started the Laboratory as an institute for general work and research study.

## BUILDINGS.

The Institute was opened for routine bacteriological examinations and research work on the 15th March, 1906. From this time onwards, the Bacteriologist confined his attention almost entirely to the fittings and equipment of the building for all kinds of research work. These are somewhat complicated, and require considerable care and time, it was found impossible to commence thorough research work until later in the year. A full description of the buildings and the accommodation provided was supplied by the Honourable the Director of Public Works in his Annual Report for the year 1905. In my opinion, the buildings have special qualifications for carrying out bacteriological examinations and research. The laboratory accommodation is excellent, and with stables and animal houses complete a compound admitting of the most varied experimental work. Each laboratory is fully equipped with the necessary apparatus according to requirement. A micro-photographic apparatus has been ordered from home, and will be fitted up in one of the rooms specially prepared for this class of work. Another room is specially reserved for conducting any experimental or other research work which may be necessary from time to time. At present, arrangements are being made to have this room fitted with electrical apparatus in order to conduct certain important experiments on the action of heat on bacteria.

The complete apparatus for the manufacture of vaccine lymph, in accordance with the methods employed in the Government Laboratories in London, has been fitted up in the Serum Laboratory, and gives satisfaction.

A hot room is provided in the basement for the incubation of bacteria on a large scale as in the production of toxins used in the preparation of different sera.

The animal houses are fitted so that they may be used for animals employed in the testing and production of toxins and sera.

The smaller rooms are used for breeding purposes.

A SINGAPORE Chinaman, who returned to Hongkong a few days ago from the Straits Settlements, and resides at 56, Connaught Road Central, went to a moneychanger's shop in Queen's Road Central last evening to change some money. Standing at the counter of the shop, and failing to notice that a few coolies had gathered around him, the Singaporean, by name Ng Kong, extracted two Straits Settlements \$1 bills from his purse. Before he had time to turn them over to the moneychanger a coolie stepped up from behind the man and, giving him to understand that "the bills were not negotiable in Hongkong," took them out of his hand and gave them to an accomplice, who ran down the road, the other coolie going in another direction. This man was pursued and captured, his accomplice escaped. Today, the prisoner, who gave the name of Chan Tun, a fireman, residing at 9, Tit Hong Lane, was charged with theft. He pleaded not guilty before Mr. G. N. Orme. Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the defence and the case was adjourned. Bill \$100.

## THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## INCREASE OF CAPITAL SANCTIONED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the general manager—Messrs. Shewan, Jones & Co.—for the purpose of passing a special resolution.

Mr. R. Shewan presided. The others present were Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Messrs. R. Hendon (secretary), R. Hancock, E. D. Haskell and J. A. Young.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the following resolution was put to the meeting:

"That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$90,000, being part of the undivided profits of the company standing to the credit of the company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders of the company at the date of the passing of the resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively, and that the general manager be, and they are, hereby authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 200,000 unissued shares in like proportion."

The Chairman proposed its adoption.

Hon. Mr. Keswick seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated that a call of \$5.50 per share will be made immediately. Scrip will be ready on the 22nd inst. He thanked those present for their attendance and the meeting concluded.

## RATS AND RAT-FLEAS IN HONGKONG.

## REPORT BY DR. S. HEANEY AND GUISON.

The following report is printed as an appendix to the Medical Reports for last year published in the current issue of the *Gazette*:

## INTRODUCTORY.

To determine with accuracy the particular species of every rat arriving at the Public Mortuary is by no means easy. In by far the greater number of cases an opinion can be given with certainty, but there remain something like 20% which are difficult to recognise. This is due to several causes. (1) The young of both the common rats are very much alike, not only in size but in outline and colouring. Only the tail shows a difference. (2) The young of the two distinct species of rat are very similar. (3) Some of the rats show the long ears of *Mus rattus* with the short coarse tail of *decomanus*. The possibility is that these nondescripts are hybrids.

Of late years considerable attention has been given to rats and some who have worked in this connection have been reluctant to give every rat a place in any particular species. Captain W. G. Liston, I.M.S., in a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society in November, 1904, homologises the opinion that "It might be easy to classify pig-dogs as rats in Bombay." A somewhat similar opinion is expressed by Kitasato in the Philippine Journal of Science, June 1906, where he states, when speaking of different breeds of rats and their relation to plague: "Moreover, the results of biological research tend to confirm the fact that although two distinct species of rat are found, the one most prevalent in Japan is a race which is a mixture of the two."

## SPECIES OF RATS.

The following are the species of rats we have found in Hongkong—*Mus rattus*, *decomanus*, *Mus musculus* and the so-called "musk rat" which is not a rat but a shrew—*Sorex giganteus*.

## YOUNG RATS.

These include baby rats of both species as the young are so much alike that differentiation is impracticable.

## SPECIMENS.

We have prepared specimens of the skulls of these rats and mounted them for future reference.

## COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY.

Taking the undecomposed rats which have arrived at the Public Mortuary during the last two months as indicative of the comparative numbers found of each species in Hongkong we find roughly the following percentages:

Black rats: *Mus rattus* ..... 12% Brown rats: *Mus decomanus* ..... 18% Mice: *Mus musculus* ..... 48% Musk rats: *Sorex giganteus* ..... 2% Undetermined rats, size of *Mus rattus* ..... 5% Baby rats, undetermined ..... 15% Baby rats, determined ..... 1%

## RAT-FLEAS. SEASONAL PREVALENCE.

Although this is usually called the black rat it is seldom that one is seen which is really black and we have not seen one of this colour in Hongkong. The most common colour is a dirty grey. The fur is usually fine and soft, of a lighter shade on the belly, and extends quite a little way along the beginning of the tail; mixed with the fur are sometimes a few spicier hairs, though these are often absent. The tail is longer than the body and head together, it is generally slender and tapers to a fine point. The ears are moderately large, standing up distinct out of the fur and extending to the eye and even beyond it when laid forward.

There are five pads on the fore foot and six on the hind foot. The hindermost pads are elongated, the digits well separated and more delicate than in the *decomanus*. The claws are sharp, curved and adapted for climbing. The skull is slightly convex above.

The incisor teeth are exceedingly sharp and sloped on the wearing surface, at a very acute angle. The inferior maxilla is broader, thinner and less rounded on its lower edge than that of the *decomanus* and the incisors follow the curve of its inferior border. The whole build of the animal is more light and graceful than that of the brown rat and is better adapted for climbing than burrowing.

THE BLACK RAT: *MUS RATTUS*.

Although this is usually called the black rat it is seldom that one is seen which is really black and we have not seen one of this colour in Hongkong. The most common colour is a dirty grey. The fur is usually fine and soft, of a lighter shade on the belly, and extends quite a little way along the beginning of the tail; mixed with the fur are sometimes a few spicier hairs, though these are often absent. The tail is longer than the body and head together, it is generally slender and tapers to a fine point. The ears are moderately large, standing up distinct out of the fur and extending to the eye and even beyond it when laid forward.

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## METHOD BY WHICH THE SPECIES WERE IDENTIFIED.

Until recently little interest has been taken in the subject of fleas and the books we have on the subject are at variance and their descriptions are incomplete. In identifying the fleas we have used the figures and descriptions given by the well known authority on mosquitoes—G. M. Giles in the Journal of Tropical Medicine, July 1906. It is worth mentioning that he does not take upon himself to identify fleas but obtains the personal assistance of the authority on the group—the Hon. Mr. Charles Rothschild. The descriptions and figures are very lucid and enable us to identify with practical certainty four species. They are:

## CTENOPHYLLA MURICULI.

This is the mouse flea. It is just now the one most commonly found on rats and mice in Hongkong. We have taken it on *Mus decomanus* and on mice but much more frequently on *Mus rattus*.

## PULEX FASCIATUS, PEL. PELLIDUS.

This is the dog flea; we have found it on *Mus decomanus* once and also on a dog and a man.

## PULEX FASCIATUS.

We have only met with this flea once; it is said to be a common flea of rats.

## PULEX CHIROPI, VEL. PALLIDIUS.

This is a flea we have taken in large numbers; we have caught as many as 40 on two rats of the species *decomanus*. We have also found it on *Mus rattus* and the musk rat.

## C. M. HEANEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

ADAM GIBSON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

The incisor teeth are more curved than those of the rat, the curve being almost at right angles to the inferior maxilla, and the wearing face of the tooth is almost parallel to the wearing surface of the molars. This rat is larger and its whole build more robust than that of the black rat, and the general conformation more fitted for burrowing than climbing.

THE COMMON MOUSE: *MUS AUSCUS*.

The animal is too well known to need description although the Chinese do not appear to recognise it as a species distinct from the rat. It resembles *rattus* more than *decomanus*.

THE MUS RAT: *SOREX GIGANTEUS*.

While searching for stolen goods in a jeweller's shop at No. 154, Queen's Road Central, yesterday, Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan arrested Pang Kau, the salesman, on a charge of being in possession of counterfeit coins. The coins—numbering some twenty-two pieces comprising three of local and nineteen of Kwangtung currency, were alleged to have been discovered in the salesman's box. At the Police Court, this morning, he was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hawland on the charges. Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, who appeared for the defence, stated that he understood that the accused was also charged with being in unlawful possession of two silver watches, and asked for a short adjournment. The police said that there will possibly be an extra charge—that of being in possession of stolen property—added against the accused, but no steps will be taken in that direction until they hear from Manila. Accused denied the charges. He reiterated that the bank money was an accumulation he had received in business transactions. The case was adjourned until next week, and bail was allowed in the sum of \$500.

THE MUS RAT: *SOREX GIGANTEUS*.

As already stated this is not a rat proper or even a rodent. It belongs to a rather moblike group, the insectivores, which includes such widely differing animals as the mole, hedgehog, shrew. This animal is caught in traps much less frequently than the others. Its outline closely resembles a rat, but it is appreciably smaller than the rat. Its first characteristic is its overpowering musky odour which appears to have given it the Chinese name (大鼠). *Sau Sau*, the "stinking rat."

It is purely nocturnal in its habits, has a peculiar bat-like cry and frequents sewers, drains, and garbage heaps where it feeds on decaying animal matter. It sometimes finds its way into dwelling houses and its odour gives notice of its arrival. It seems to be regarded with particular aversion by Chinese who try to get rid of it by killing or driving it away. It is said to be loathed upon by some as a very noxious animal, its breath even being reputed to be fatal to man or animals, and certain it is that no cat will touch it and only a very few dogs will attempt to kill it. On the other hand we have been told that its presence in a house is indicative of coming good luck—in money matters and that Chinese like to see it there. It is covered with a soft, fine, almost black fur. Under this on each flank there is a band of stiffly set bristles, from between which exudes an odorous fluid, the product of a particular gland. The two middle superior incisors are hooked, and deviated at the base; the lower ones are slanting and elongated. Five small teeth follow on each side of the former and only two follow the latter. There are besides on each jaw three bristly molars, and finally on the upper one a small, tuberculated tooth. The snout is greatly elongated and semiprehensile. The nostrils open on the sides and are fitted with a valve arrangement which enables the animal to forge under water. The eyes are rudimentary. It is an excellent swimmer and diver. Its gait is peculiar owing to its short legs it moves along as if on wheels.

SHIPPING—*HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKS*

have not been affected by fluctuations and remain unchanged at \$660, for the old shares ex new issue, and \$724 for the new issue.

The London quotation is £79 ex new issue, and £60 for the new issue. Nationals are quiet at \$51.

Marine Insurances.—Sales of Canton have been effected at \$70, and there are further buyers at the rate. Unions can be placed at \$70, Yanguas are steady at \$180.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold and are wanted at \$88. Hongkong Fires are quiet at \$320.

Shipping—China and Manilas are still inquired for at \$15, and Douglasses at \$51. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboats have been fixed at \$19; Indo-Chinas have been taken off the market at \$59.

Refineries.—China Sugars are in demand at \$10. Perak Sugars are neglected at \$10. 90 Luzons are unaltered.

Mining—Chinese Engineering have hardened and there are buyers in the North at \$15. 90. Rauba are wanted at \$6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves can be obtained at \$78. Hongkong Wharves and Whampoa Docks have been dealt in at various rates from \$10 to \$100, closing with buyers. In the North, Shanghai Docks have been placed at \$10. 76, and Hongkew Wharves at \$10. 23.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$124 and \$104 closing quiet in the latter rate. Humphreys Estates are obtainable at \$10. 75. Kowloon Lands have been sold at \$37. Shanghai Lands have buyers at \$10. 10, ex the interim dividend of 50 cents per share paid to day. Dairy Farms can be fixed at \$15. Peak Tianways have again been sold at \$10. 75 for the old shares and \$1. 65 for the new shares. Hongkong Ropes are still wanted at \$21. Sumatras have improved considerably and buyers prevail in the North at \$11. 75. Langkau have changed hands at \$10. 22. Bell's Asbestos have buyers at \$7. Shanghai Waterworks are in—requested at \$10. 30, and \$10. 20 for the old and new shares respectively. It is notified that the final call of \$5 on the new shares will be payable on the 30th September.

The market closes firm.

Sales—355 bales of No. 62, 50 bales of No. 61, 6,875 bales of No. 102, 2,245 bales of No. 122, 1,455 bales of No. 162; and 3,190 bales of No. 202; in all about 14,190 bales.

Arrivals—Ten steamers *Catherine*, *Opac* and *Hopalong* (from Calcutta), and *Mills Maru*, *Ichiei* and *Delhi* (from Bombay) of about 5,000 bales.

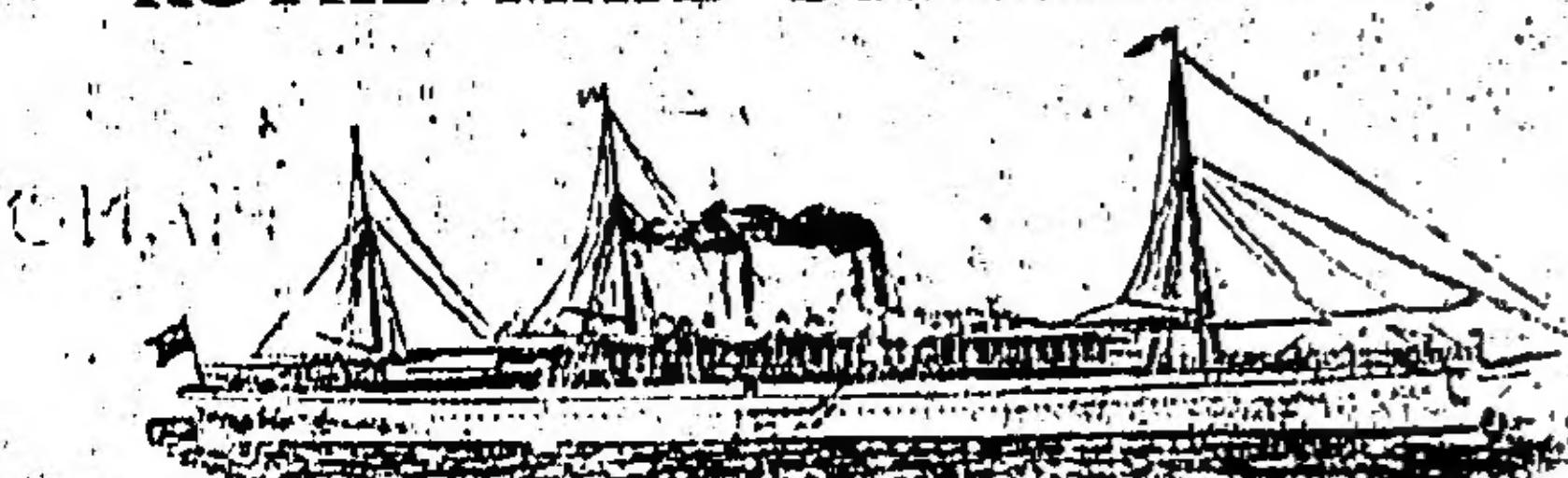
Unsold Stock—About 24,000 bales.

Exchange—We close to-day as under:

&lt;p

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line," Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

| PROPOSED SAILINGS: |       | (Subject to Alteration).        |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| R.M.S.             | Tons. | LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER |
| "ATHENIAN"         | 882   | WEDNESDAY, July 17th Aug. 10th  |
| "EMPEROR OF INDIA" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Aug. 18th Aug. 19th   |
| "MONTEAGLE"        | 6,103 | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th Sept. 7th  |
| "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Aug. 29th Sept. 16th  |
| "TARTAR"           | 4,425 | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th Oct. 5th  |
| "EMPEROR OF CHINA" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Sept. 16th Oct. 14th  |

"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 30 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... via St. Lawrence £60. via New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £62.

R.M.S. "MONTRAGLE" "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| For                        | Steamship | On                           |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI                   | WAISHING  | MONDAY, 15th July, 4 P.M.    |
| SHANGHAI                   | TAISANG   | TUESDAY, 16th July, 4 P.M.   |
| SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | KUMSANG   | WEDNESDAY, 17th July, 3 P.M. |
| MANILA                     | LOONGSAM  | FRIDAY, 19th July, 4 P.M.    |

## REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS &amp; CALCUTTA.

| Hongkong to Singapore (1st Class) | Single. | Return. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Penang                            | \$ 65   | \$100   |
| Calcutta                          | 85      | 130     |

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL:

| SWATOW & SHANGHAI  | "YOOHOW"    | 13th July, 9 A.M. |
|--|-------------|-------------------|
| HAIPHONG   | "CHIHLI"    | 16th daylight     |
| MANILA   | "TAMING"    | 16th 4 P.M.       |
| NINGPO & NEWCHWANG   | "NANCHANG"  | 16th              |
| SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENSIN   | "HUICHOW"   | 18th              |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI  | "KIUKIANG"  | 19th              |
| CEBU and ILOILO  | "BUNGKIANG" | 24th              |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE | "CHINGTU"   | 3rd Aug., 4 P.M.  |

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS:

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

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## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon, amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship. | Tons. | Captain.     | For    | Sailing Dates.                |
|------------|-------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| ZAFIRO     | 2540  | A. Fraser    | MANILA | SATURDAY, 20th July, at Noon, |
| ZURI       | 1540  | R. W. Almond | "      | SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.  |

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

[8]

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship  
"JABERLOUR"..... FRIDAY, 23rd August.

For Freight and further information, apply to

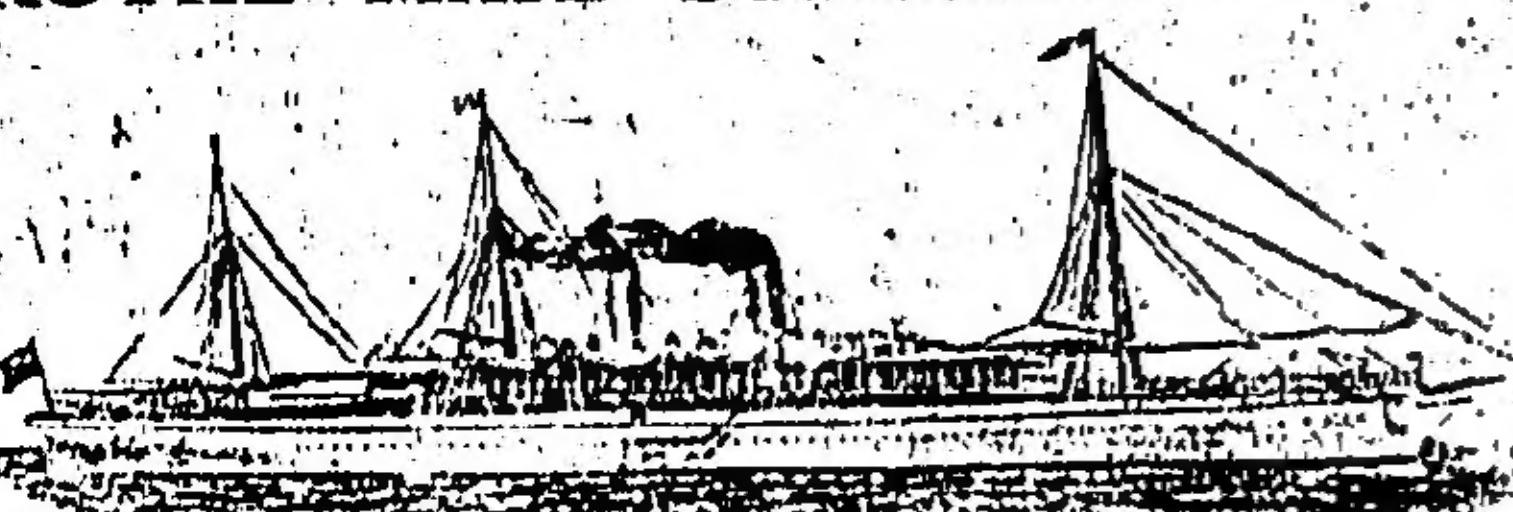
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

[9]

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Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



150 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

## PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HAISBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN.

## HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$12.50 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.

and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

[10]

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT  
in pints and Baby bottles.

## FRENCH SYRUPS.

GRENADINE, GROSSEILLE, &c.

VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE

AND OTHER FRENCH MINERAL WATERS.

ALSO Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS

suitable for Picnic.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

[

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

| Selling.                   | Buying.       |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| London—Bank T.T. ....      | 5/16          |
| Do. demand .....           | 5/15          |
| Do. 4 months' sight .....  | 5/13 to 15/16 |
| France—Bank T.T. ....      | 7/3           |
| America—Bank T.T. ....     | 5/28          |
| Germany—Bank T.T. ....     | 5/28          |
| India T.T. ....            | 10/16         |
| Do. " demand .....         | 10/14         |
| Shanghai—Bank T.T. ....    | 5/13 to 15/16 |
| Singapore T.T. ....        | 5/13 to 15/16 |
| Japan—Bank T.T. ....       | 10/16         |
| Java—Bank T.T. ....        | 10/16         |
| Bank of England rate. .... | 4%            |
| Bank of France .....       | 3/2           |
| General .....              | 5/18          |

## Bank of England rate. ....

## Bank of France .....

## General .....

## Steamers Expected.

| Vessels       | From          | Agents            | Due     |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| Kaga Maru     | Shanghai      | N. Y. K. ....     | July 14 |
| Caylo Maru    | Shanghai      | N. Y. K. ....     | July 15 |
| Kagoshima M.  | Singapore     | M. & Co. ....     | July 15 |
| Preussen      | Shanghai      | M. & Co. ....     | July 16 |
| Persia        | Japan         | O. & O. Co. ....  | July 16 |
| Zieten        | Singapore     | M. & Co. ....     | July 17 |
| Nomamiti      | Shanghai      | P. & A. Co. ....  | July 17 |
| Totomi Maru   | Moj. I.       | N. Y. K. ....     | July 17 |
| Kintang       | Singapore     | J. & O. Co. ....  | July 18 |
| Sundu         | Sandakan      | M. & Co. ....     | July 19 |
| Minnesota     | Japan         | N. Y. K. ....     | July 20 |
| Sydney        | M. & Co. .... | July 24           | July 24 |
| P. Waldemar   | Vancouver     | C. P. R. Co. .... | July 28 |
| Emp. of Japan |               |                   |         |

## DOCK RETURNS.

| HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS. | at Kowloon Dock |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Sabian                      | "               |
| Glenock                     | "               |
| Empress of India            | "               |
| H.M.S. Janus                | "               |
| Kohlschang                  | "               |

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

July 12th, 1907, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind Wr.

| Vladivostock            | a.m.   | —     | —  | —   | —   |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|----|-----|-----|
| Nemuro                  | 6 a.m. | 29.61 | SW | 4   | —   |
| Hakodate                | "      | 29.73 | SW | 4   | —   |
| Tokio                   | "      | 29.80 | SW | 2   | —   |
| Kochi                   | "      | 29.76 | SE | 2   | —   |
| Nagasaki                | "      | 29.86 | SE | 2   | —   |
| Oshima                  | "      | 29.77 | —  | 0   | —   |
| Naha                    | "      | 29.77 | —  | 0   | —   |
| Ishigakijima            | "      | 29.74 | —  | 0   | —   |
| Chefoo                  | "      | 29.65 | 74 | 93  | c   |
| Weihaiwei               | "      | 29.60 | 70 | 93  | c   |
| Hankow                  | "      | 29.70 | 70 | 100 | b   |
| Kinkiang                | "      | 29.66 | 76 | 95  | c   |
| Shanghai                | "      | 29.72 | 78 | 95  | b   |
| Guttaif                 | "      | 29.72 | 78 | 86  | REB |
| Sharp Peak              | "      | 29.71 | 81 | 87  | N   |
| Amoy                    | "      | 29.69 | 84 | 87  | OG  |
| Swatow                  | "      | 29.66 | 81 | 87  | SW  |
| Taihoku                 | "      | 29.72 | —  | 0   | —   |
| Taichu                  | "      | 29.75 | —  | 0   | —   |
| Tainan                  | "      | 29.76 | —  | 0   | —   |
| Kosho                   | "      | 29.74 | —  | 0   | —   |
| Pescadores              | "      | 29.71 | —  | 0   | —   |
| Canton                  | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | SSB |
| Hongkong                | "      | 29.76 | 86 | 89  | SW  |
| Victoria Peak           | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Cap Rock                | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Macao                   | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Hoihow                  | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Phuien                  | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Kaisong, for Illo'      | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Hobson, for Singapore   | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Silista, for Colombo.   | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Yochou, for Shanghai.   | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Aberlour, for Yokohama. | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |
| Hutchow, for Canton.    | "      | 29.75 | 85 | 86  | BSW |

A Mall will close for—

Yokohama—Per *Arbour*, 14th July, 9 A.M.Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui—Per *Jasmin*, 14th July, 9 A.M.Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Ischia*, 15th July, 11 A.M.Macao—Per *Sul Tai*, 15th July, 11.15 P.M.Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Holmius*, 15th July, 3 P.M.Haiphong—Per *Carhill*, 15th July, 5 P.M.Haiphong—Per *Sherman*, 15th July, 5 P.M.Hoihow and Pakhoi—Per *Hallion*, 15th July, 5 P.M.Yokohama—Per *Walsingham*, 15th July, 5 P.M.Haiphong—Per *Carhill*, 15th July, 5 P.M.Haiphong—Per *Sherman*, 15th July, 5 P.M.Hoihow and Pakhoi—Per *Hallion*, 15th July, 5 P.M.Europe, &c., India, via Taticorin—Per *Prussia*, 17th July, 11 A.M.Macao—Per *Sul Tai*, 17th July, 11.15 P.M.Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kumtang*, 17th July, 2 P.M.Macao—Per *Sul Tai*, 17th July, 11 A.M.Kielung, Mofu, Kobe, Yokohama, and Portland, Or.—Per *Numantia*, 16th July, 4 P.M.Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Athenaeum*, 17th July, 10 A.M.Europe, &c., India, via Taticorin—Per *Prussia*, 17th July, 11 A.M.Macao—Per *Sul Tai*, 17th July, 11.15 P.M.Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kumtang*, 17th July, 2 P.M.Macao—Per *Sul Tai*, 18th July, 11.15 P.M.Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per *Hulchow*, 18th July, 1 P.M.Macao—Per *Sul Tai*, 19th July, 1.15 P.M.Swatow and Shangha—Per *Hulchow*, 19th July, 3 P.M.Macao—Per *Loongtang*, 19th July, 3 P.M.Manila—Per *Zoffo*, 20th July, 10 A.M.Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco—Per *Asia*, formerly the *S. S. Doris*, 20th July, 11 A.M.Macao—Per *Sul Tai*, 20th July, 1.15 P.M.Yokohama—Per *Timaki*, 22nd July, 4 P.M.Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco—Per *Persia*, formerly the *S. C. Coblit*, 27th July, 10 A.M.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRAMMERS.

Asia, Br. s.s. 4,975, Harry Gaukroger, 10th July—San Francisco 11th June, Honolulu 12th, Yokohama 1st July, Kobe 1st, Nagasaki 1st, and Shanghai 7th, Mails and Gen. —O. &amp; S. S. Co.

Athenaeum, Br. s.s. 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 4th July—Vancouver, B.C., 6th June, and Shanghai 1st July, Gen. C. P. R. Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s. 3,032, E. Beaumont, R.N.R., 30th June—Vancouver, (B.C.) 1st July, Jones, and Shanghai 27th, Mails and Gen. C. P. R. Co.

Haihan, Fr. s.s. 377, L. Andersen, 12th July—Pakhoi and Hoihow 11th July, Gen.—R. M.

Ishia, Ital. s.s. 4,82, D. Francesco, 10th July—Bombay 17th June, and Singapore 4th July, Cotton—C. &amp; Co.

Joshua Maru, Jap. s.s. 702, H. S. Smith, 10th July—Tamsui 7th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,078, E. J. Butler, 12th July—Calcutta, Penang and Singapore 6th July, Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Machew, Ger. s.s. 906, R. G. Zollner, 10th July—Bangkok 4th July, Rice and Wood—B. &amp; S.

Manila, Ger. s.s. 1,108, J. Minssen, 29th June, —Australian Ports and Manila 26th June, Gen.—M. &amp; Co.

Ragor, Nor. s.s. 1,22, N. G. Nielsen, 9th July—Rejang (Borneo) 3rd July, Timber—W. &amp; Co.

Rajah, Ger. s.s. 108, R. Peter, 10th July—Bangkok, 4th July, Rice and Timber—B. &amp; S.

Shakano Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,302, T. Sugii, 7th July—Salon 3rd July, Rice—Order.

Signal, Ger. s.s. 907, G. Schlaikier, 7th July—Hoihow 11th July, Gen.—J. &amp; Co.

Solstad, Nor. s.s. 207, N. Bjorregaard, 4th July—Moj 26th June, Coal—Agaard, Thorson &amp; Co.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 12th July—Manila 9th July, Hemp and Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Wingang, Br. s.s. 1,350, H. J. Walker, 12th July—Moj 10th July, Coal—J. M. &amp; Co.

\* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief.

## TO-MORROW.

## St. Peter's Seminary.

## Queen's Road, West.

## Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

## Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venet, Alcock &amp; Deum, Russell; Benedictus, Garrett, Hyatt, 280, 371, 394 and 218.

## Evening Prayer, 5.30 Magnificat; Smart; Nunc Dimittis; te Deum; Hymns, 262, 450, 591 and 274.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon, later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS.   | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE.   | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT<br>RESERVE.   | AT WORKING ACCOUNT.  | LAST DIVIDEND.   | APPROXIMATE RETURN AT<br>PRESENT VALUE,<br>BASED ON LAST<br>YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING<br>QUOTATIONS.   |
|---|----------------|----------|----------|---|--|--|---|--|
| BANKS.  |                |          |          |   |  |  |   |  |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation<br>Do. (new)          | 40,000         | \$125    | \$125    | { \$1,000,000<br>\$11,000,000<br>\$250,000}   | \$1,721,558  | { \$1.15; and bonus of \$1@ ex. 2/3/06<br>\$24.33 making \$4.80 for 1906   | 41.5%   | \$80 ex n. issue<br>\$522 new issue<br>London 7/9<br>ex new issue<br>London 5/6<br>n. issue first call |
| National Bank of China, Limited                               | 99,925         | \$7      | \$6      | { \$12,737<br>\$300,000}  | \$71,293   | \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903  | 7%  | \$51   |
| MARINE INSURANCES.  |                |          |          |   |  |  |   |  |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited                              | 10,000         | \$750    | \$50     | { \$1,675,000<br>\$200,000<br>\$110,000<br>Tls. 100,000<br>Tls. 50,000}   | \$23,638   | \$20 for 1905  | 7%  | \$270 ss. and b.   |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited                        | 10,000         | \$15     | \$5      | Tls. 185,529  | { Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex<br>2/10 11,16 per cent}   | 6.7%   | Tls. 75   |  |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited                    | 12,400         | \$250    | \$100    | { \$3,000,000<br>\$700,000<br>\$450,107<br>\$15,197,517<br>\$8,7628<br>\$8,000,000<br>\$130,267<br>\$15,527<br>\$1,000,000<br>\$370,449<br>\$17,6182} | \$1,460.40   | { Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and<br>interim of 13% for 1906        | 58.2%   | \$770 buyers   |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited                        | 8,000          | \$100    | \$60     |   | \$461,467  | \$1 for year ending 31.12.05   | 63%   | \$120  |
| FIRE INSURANCES.  |                |          |          |   |  |  |   |  |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited                         | 20,000         | \$100    | \$20     |   | \$365  | \$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905   | 91%   | \$88 buyers  |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited                      | 8,000          | \$250    | \$50     | \$1,256,483   | \$40 for 1905  | 12.4%  | \$350 ss. and b.  |  |
| SHIPPING.   |                |          |          |   |  |  |   |  |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited                   | 30,000         | \$25     | \$25     | \$7,000<br>\$204,638  | \$1 for 1906   | 64%  | \$15 buyers   |  |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited                            | 20,000         | \$50     | \$50     | \$103,502   | \$21 for year ended 30.6.1906  | 6%   | \$41 buyers   |  |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.                  | 50,000         | \$25     | \$15     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$144,386   | \$1 int and half-year making \$2.00 for 1906   | 61%  | \$291 sales   |  |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited                  | 60,000         | \$10     | \$10     | \$120,000<br>\$280,058<br>\$3,999   | 10/- @ ex. 2/1/06-\$4.69 1905  | ...  | \$69 buyers   |  |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited<br>Do. (Preference) | 100,000        | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | \$1,327<br>\$4,372<br>\$400,000   | { Final of Tls. 3/8 making Tls. 5/8 (Pref.) and<br>final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5/8 (ord.) for 1906<br>Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 3, int. a/c 1907) | 11.4%<br>10.8%<br>2.4%   | Tls. 46 sales<br>Tls. 50 buyers<br>45/- ex div.                         |  |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited                | 2,000,000      | \$1      | \$1      | \$5,107,141   | \$1.00   | 4%   | \$25  |  |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited                                 | 10,000         | \$10     | \$10     | \$32,957  | \$50.50 for year ending 30.4.1907  | 31.2%  | \$15  |  |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited                         | 30,000         | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | Tls. 49,200<br>Tls. 62,000<br>Tls. 81,200<br>Tls. 90,000  | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906   | 12.1%  | Tls. 48   |  |
| REFINERIES.   |                |          |          |   | 9,218  | 8 for year ending 31.12.06   | 8%  | \$100  |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited                         | 20,000         | \$100    | \$100    | none  | Tls. 8,935   | 3 for 1907<br>Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06                          | 48%   | \$21<br>Tls. 90  |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited                         | 7,000          | \$100    | \$100    | Tls. 100,000  |  |  |   |  |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited                      | 7,000          | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  |   |  |  |   |  |
| MINING.   |                |          |          |   |  |  |   |  |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.                  | 1,000,000      | \$3      | \$1      | { \$110,000<br>\$20,000   | Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07   | 4%   | Tls. 15.90 buyers   |  |
| Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited                 | 500,000        | G. \$10  | G. \$10  | none  | Interim of 50 cents for account 1906   | ...  | G. \$5  |  |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited                  | 150,000        | \$1      | \$1      | \$4,873   | No. 12 of 1/-=28 cents   | 56 ss. and b.  |   |  |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.                                     |                |          |          |   |  |  |   |  |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited                                 | 18,000         | \$25     | \$25     | \$64,124  | \$10,335   | \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06  | 10%   | \$171 sellers  |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.                 | 40,000         | \$50     | \$50     | \$10,000<br>\$25,112  | \$3,047  | Final of \$2.5 making \$5 for 1906   | 61%   | \$78   |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.                       | 50,000         | \$50     | \$50     | \$30,000<br>\$40,500  | \$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906   | 12%  | \$100 sales   |  |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.                       | 55,700         | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$50,000<br>\$100,000   | Tls. 1,397<br>\$1.40   | Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6                                   | 10.1%   | Tls. 76 sales  |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited                   | 36,000         | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$187,210<br>\$18,720<br>\$19,100   | Tls. 12,936  | Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year<br>ending 31.12.06 on old capital | 81%   | Tls. 223 sales   |
| Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited                     | 2,500          | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | \$15,000  | Tls. 18 for 1905   | 8.1%   | Tls. 212  |  |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.                                    |                |          |          |   |  |  |   |  |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.                        | 25,000         | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 15,000<br>\$30,000   | Tls. 3,388<br>\$8,418<br>19,178  | Tls. 6 for 1/4 months ending 28.2.07<br>\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906       | 6.2%<br>10.8%<br>12%  | Tls. 103<br>\$28<br>\$115<br>\$118   |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)                 | 12,000         | \$25     | \$25     | \$15,000  | 1371   | \$3 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906                              | 8.1%  | \$104  |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited                               | 12,000         | \$50     | \$50     | \$12,000<br>\$26,073  | 156,218  | Final div. of \$2.5 making \$7 for 1906                                    | 6.1%  | Tls. 13<br>\$104   |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.                 | 50,000         | \$100    | \$100    | \$1,000,000   | 1,1935   | Final div. of \$2.5 making \$7 for 1906                                    | 6.1%  | \$104  |
| Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited                           | 9,000          | Tls. 25  | Tls. 25  | \$18,720<br>\$18,720  | 2,472  | Final of 6.7%=\$10 for 1905  | 12.1%   | \$13<br>\$80   |
| Hotel Metropole Company, Limited                              | 2,000          | \$100    | \$100    | none  | 2,600  | Final of \$6 making \$10   | 12.1%   | \$104  |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited                   | 150,000        | \$10     | \$10     | \$10,000<br>\$20,000  | 31,567   | 80 cents for 1906  | 7.1%  | \$104  |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited                    | 6,000          | \$50     | \$50     | none  | 4,089  | \$21 for 1906  | 4.1%  | \$37 buyers  |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited                     | 78,000         | Tls. 10  | Tls. 50  | { Tls. 10,000<br>Tls. 170,000}  | Tls. 61,978  | Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907   | 7.1%  | Tls. 101 b. ex div.  |
| West Point Building Company, Limited                          | 12,500         | \$50     | \$50     | none  | \$1,519  | Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906                                | 8.1%  | \$30   |
| COTTON MILLS.   |                |          |          |   |  |  |   |  |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.                 | 15,000         | Tls. 50  | Tls. 10  | { Tls. 150,000<br>Tls. 45,030<br>\$10,000   | Tls. 64,986  | Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906  | 15.2%   | Tls. 64 buyers   |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 125,000        | \$20     | \$10     | none  | \$14 for the year ending 31.7.06   | 11%  | \$11  |  |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.              | 10,000         | Tls. 75  | Tls. 75  | Tls. 150,000  | Tls. 36,211  | Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)   | 12%   | Tls. 30  |
| Lai-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.             | 8,000          | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | none  | Tls. 31,469  | Tls. 8 for 1906  | 9.1%  | Tls. 821 buyers  |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited                     | 2,000          | Tls. 500 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 26,217   | Tls. 50 for 1905   | Tls. 50 for 1905   | 15.2%   | Tls. 330   |
| MISCELLANEOUS.  |                |          |          |   |  |  |   |  |
| Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited                         | 4,000          | \$100    | \$100    | none  | \$2 for 1906   | 8%   | 871 buyers  |  |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited                       | 1,604          | 12/6     | 12/6     | (\$14,000)  | 1/3 per share for 1905   | 8.2%   | 17 buyers   |  |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited                                | 1,200          | \$10     | \$10     | (\$14,000)  | 3 for 1905   | ...  | 320 sellers   |  |
| China Horne Company, Limited                                  | 10,000         | \$12     | \$12     | (\$14,000)  | 3 for 1905   | ...  | 350 sales and b.  |  |
| China Flour Mill Co., Limited                                 | 4,000          | Tls. 50  | Tls. 50  | (\$14,000)  | Tls. 889   | At for 1904  | 11.64 sellers   |  |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited                        | 10,000         | \$10     | \$10     | (\$14,000)  | 25,000   | Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905                                    | 15.1%   | 36 buyers  |
| Do. - special shares  | 10,000         | \$1      | \$1      | (\$14,000)  | 58,5   | 60 cents for year ended 28.2.06  | ...   | 99 sellers   |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.                 | 100,000        | \$10     | \$10     | (\$14,000)  | 12,555   | 80 cents for 1906  | 0%  | 515 buyers   |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited                                   | 25,000         | \$78     | \$6      | (\$14,000)  | 10,804   | \$1.30 for year ended 31.1.1906  | 8.1%  | \$17 b. ex div.  |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited                          | 200,000        | \$10     | \$10     | (\$14,000)  | 11,602   | Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907                                 | 11.8%   | \$21 buyers  |
| Hall & Holt, Limited  | 21,000         | \$20     | \$20     | (\$14,000)  | 2,953  | \$2 for year ending 28.2.07  | 11%   | \$14   |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited                            | 60,000         | \$10     | \$10     | (\$14,000)  | 54,361   | 1 per share for year ending 28.2.07  | 7%  | \$245  |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited                                 | 5,000          | \$25     | \$25     | (\$14,000)  | 14,212   | Final of \$18 making \$22 for year ending 31.12.06                         | 9.1%  | \$221 buyers   |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                     | 50,000         | \$10     | \$10     | (\$14,000)  | 14,212   | \$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06  | 9%  |  |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Laauwouwerijen              | 25,000         | Ge. 100  | Ge. 100  | (\$14,000)  | 10,374   | Second interim div. of Tls. 7 for a/c 1907                                 | 10%   | Tls. 292 sales   |
| Piobatoe in Langkawi, Limited                                 | 25,000         | Ge. 100  | Ge. 100  | (\$14,000)  | 2,655  | \$1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07                   | 9.1%  |  |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited                                | 25,000         | \$10     | \$10     | (\$14,000)  | None   | 52 for 1905  | 8.1%  |  |
| Peak Tramways Company (new)                                   | 50,000         | \$10     | \$10     | (\$14,000)  | P. 34,324  | Final of Tls. 31 and bonus of Tls. 15 for<br>year ending 31.12.06          | 4.1%  | Tls.   |